The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,820—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	21st March
* MASSILIA	5001	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leish	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7931	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7518	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7311	E. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5274	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Iveilich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Belleo	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
b AUSTRIA	R. Solledani	6,600	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BAOQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,149	18th April 1903
b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	....	2,971	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 26th February, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dagny Fremy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,383	S. Bonifas	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X.	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahamerah, and Buereh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th March at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. Kori, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th Instant,
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th March 1903.

S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN," 330 Tons, of the HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE performs two Trips daily, viz.—7 to 11-30 A.M. BOMBAY to ULWA and back (12 Miles).
12 noon to 6 P.M. BOMBAY to DHARAMTAR and back (54 Miles.)
Through charming scenery and nice sea air.
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—92, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.
JOHANNESBURG—7, Tyne Buildings, Market Street, S. A.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 3, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES, OR IN STERLING.

KEATING'S POWDER

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor: THOMAS KEATING, London

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

ARE YOU A CONNOISSEUR IN TEA

A DAILY TREAT !!
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED IN POONA EXHIBITION.

Tea in Perfection from the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup in its Native Purity. — Exquisite Flavour. Delicate Aroma. Youngest Growths. — Choicest of Tea at the lowest possible cost and saving all middlemen's profits.

Important to Mofussil: Free Delivery on their Station.
Prices from Re. 1-12 to As. 11 Per Packet.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of oath and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE FIRST & THE LAST TIME
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 7,000
Inclusive of a Pair of Handsome GOLD BRACELETS set with Diamonds and Emeralds, valued at
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost, up to the 28th March, 1903, To the Purchasers
— OF A —
STERLING CHAIN, Rs. 1-8
— OR A —
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS, Rs. 1-8
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MAKE TIMEPIECE, Rs. 3-8
(WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
— OR A —
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH, Rs. 7-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.

We highly recommend these well-finished articles, good for rough use and well worth the money.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 4TH APRIL, 1903. ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public who are invited to witness the *ona fide* Drawing.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize (Pair of Gold Bracelets set with Diamond)		2,000
4 Prizes (Pair each of Gold well-finished Bracelets)	Rs. 150 each	600
1 Prize Cash		300
2 Prizes	" 150 "	300
3 Do.	" 75 "	225
2 Do.	" 50 "	100
25 Do.	" 25 "	625
10 Do.	" 20 "	200
50 Do.	" 15 "	750
50 Do.	" 10 "	500
50 Do.	" 5 "	250
100 Do.	" 4 "	400
100 Do.	" 3 "	300
125 Do.	" 2 "	250
523 Prizes	Total	7,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.
Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.
AGUE SPECIFIC.

POPULARITY
IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY
BAHADUR
CIGARS
ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND HAM, on cut..... Rs. 2-8 per lb.
FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait)..... " 1-4 "
MARRONS GLACE'S..... " 2 "

FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, CAKES, PASTRY, etc., manufactured fresh daily on the premises.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

BIRTHDAY, CHRISTENING AND WEDDING CAKES
A SPECIALITY.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
Up-country orders carefully attended to by the Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELLERY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELLERY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 3	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 0	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42	
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45	

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.
LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President:—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.
Cablegrams:—
"PLENARILY LONDON."
Bentley's Code, Moseley and Neal Code.

N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' SEASON.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

SATURDAY, 21st MARCH,

A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

Doors open 8-30. P. M. Commence 9 P. M.

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PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 4 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nawsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th March, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 O'clock, on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, 1903, for the following services for the official year 1903-1904.

1. Repairs to all the CIVIL BUILDINGS in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District.
2. Supply of ROAD METAL, SAND STONE, YELLOW and RED HILL EARTH, &c.
3. Supply of ordinary CARTS and BULLOCKS.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

H. KEMBALL, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 18th March, 1903.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 35. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

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THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, 1903, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wali Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 250 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

H. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th March, 1903.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, TANKS, BEAM SCALES, &c., belonging to the Jairam Mills, Limited, at Delisle Road near the Elphinstone Road Station.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court of Bombay, Re the Jairam Mills, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1903, at 3-30, p.m., at the mill premises, all the machinery, &c., consisting of 1 compound engine, by Hicks and Hargreaves, 700 indicated horse power, 4 boilers Rowdon's patent with 2 engines to drive the fans with driving apparatus, chimneys and steam pipes, 1 donkey engine, 1 fire & twice donkey engine, 304 looms with spare beams, hangers and steam pipes, 3 lines of scutchers by Platts, 3 scutchers by Lord, 2 Chrighton openers, 1 bonda breaking machine, 1 willow, shaftings, pulleys and beltings, lap bars, spring scale, 2 sizing tanks, 4 rawing beams, bevel wheels, 1 drawing frame Hathernghton's (loose), 4 beam scales and triangles: 1 small road roller, trolly lines with trollies, 1 overhead cast iron tank (loose), 1 iron beams (girders), blacksmith bellows, anvils, lathes, drilling machines, bench vices, tools, baling and bundling presses, 107 reeling machines, crab winch, timber pieces, old iron, &c.

The above is on view and will be sold either in one lot or in lots suitable to purchasers.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st March, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMFORTABLE HOME offered in Doctor's Family in a healthy part of North London, for ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS. Lady Nurse and German Maid kept. Excellent references given and required.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1903, at 4-30 P. M.

To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors and Auditors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th March to 14th April, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th March, 1903.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2 Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1903, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1902.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 8th April, 1903, to Wednesday, the 22nd April, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 20th March, 1903.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

HIAWATHA'S WEDDING FEAST will be performed in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY NIGHT, 31st MARCH, at 9-30 P. M.

Seats may be reserved at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

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J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

PANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY ; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL ; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose) ; and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkrout.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES, { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Dao de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Grain (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

A truly reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonising death. For weakness or irregular functions of the kidneys, their preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, originate solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys ; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

—Consumers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "DR. DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, as other worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections ; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels ; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE :
6 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eiya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GARRATHORNE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. D. TH AS, Messrs. T. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH :
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cleans the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Chesmire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was made from a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days time they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 13, 1899.

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to follow my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at Rs. 6/2, 12/4, and Rs. 10 in cases containing six times the quantity, 1is.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article, Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The word "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," shown on the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL,

Price Re. 1, Postage, half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.

BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Colombo,	Bangkok,	Tientsin.
Colombo,	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Tsaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu. (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Mairas, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies :—Bangalore, Moultan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Remittances on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 11th November, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... „£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... „£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on hand Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Responsible Head, Bombay.

THE NEW FRENCH REM

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, relaxation or abuse. It speedily restores lost vigour, sanguine temperament and manly energy, sarsaparilla, poor iron restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, purchasers should state which of the three numbers be requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

THE END OF ECZEMA IN SIGHT.

IF you wish to get rid of ECZEMA or any form of SKIN TROUBLE as easily as you can be cured of an ordinary cold, all you have to do is to obtain a bottle of "ANTEXEMA." This remedy, when sparingly applied, gives immediate relief from itching and burning, and if persevered with, will effectually cure any form of inflammatory skin trouble.

It is sold in bottles, price, Re 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 19.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	91 1-4	= unchanged
3 per cent. Reduc	Fcs 99 1/2 ex-	do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	86 1/8	= + 3/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 5/16	= — 3/16
2 months bunce	22 1/8	= — 3/16
Spot in New York	48 1/8	= — 1/2

EXCHANGES—

Paris Cheques	25/27	= unchanged
Berlin	20/20	= do
New York Demand	4/87 1/4	= + 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8	pr ct = do
6 „ „	3 1/2	pr ct = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4	pr ct = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4	pr ct = do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 5/8	pr ct = do
7 day market loans	3 5/8	pr ct = do

The Bank of England reserve is 49 per cent. of the liabilities.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st March 9 11-16 March-April. Tone quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 9 1-4d.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Gujarat 25 3-4 April-May, Sellers. Tone dull.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 April-May, Sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed Bold 43 April-May. Sellers. Tone easier.

Coffee in New York 5 1-2.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000, Spot 5·34 — 2, Sold on speculation and for Export 500, Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July.
5·21	5·21	5·23	5·23
+5	+5	+5	+5
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov. Nov.-Dec.
5·21	5·14	4·26	4·26 4·61
+5	+4	+2	+2 +2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	10,000 bales.
Do. last year	17,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 „
Do. Continent	23,000 „
Mid-Uplands	10·10 plus 10
Futures, month of March	9·92 plus 18
Do. do. July	9·75 plus 10

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-4 plus 1-8
Futures month of June	9·86 plus 14
Do. September	9·02 plus 11
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 19th March, 1903 :—

Cotton	10,390 bales.
Wheat	5,243 cwts.
Linseed	20 800 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	4,903 „
Gingelly seed	8,477 „
Poppyseed	503 „
Groundnuts	800 „
Castorseed	19,343 „
Rice	1,012 „
Myrabollams	4,279 „
Cottonseed	12,375 „

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin Rs. 2,70,000 ex s. s. Bengal from Hongkong.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

THE annual Budget statement was issued on Wednesday the 18th instant, showing a surplus of almost five millions sterling in the accounts of 1901-1902, of two and three-quarter millions sterling in the revised estimates of 1902-1903, and of nearly one million sterling in the estimates for 1903-1904. The amount of Council Bills for the coming financial year is stated at seventeen millions sterling, against 16 1-2 millions sterling last year in the Budget, and an actual amount of 18 1-4 millions as per revised estimate, at exchange 16·0005d. to date. A rupee loan of two crores is provided for, regarding which, we are informed, it is possible that we may not require to raise the full amount and a sterling loan of two millions is also mentioned. Nothing is said about the much talked of fixity of exchange in the payment of interest on Rupee loans in London, but the Finance Minister states, in his reference to the currency, "We have virtually relegated our rupee currency to the position of a token currency" and it may therefore be inferred that the fixity of exchange at Is. 4d. is regarded by the Government as an accomplished fact. No information is yet given to the Public regarding the proposed changes in the Presidency Banks, but we are promised some important modifications in the existing arrangements and when the decisions are announced, Sir Edward Law says, he feels confident they will be such as to give general approval. The general opinion regarding the Budget, on the whole, is that it is considered eminently satisfactory.

The general business in both exports and imports continues, and great difficulty is apparently experienced in putting through fresh business. Large shipments are passed out daily, but they are in completion of forward contracts. The present state of the freight market is a good example of the condition of trade. A very large business was booked early in the season and now buyers are holding off while heavy rates are depressing rates. The premium in the rupee as represented by Is. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic Transfers and Demand has disappeared for this season, but though exchange is now very near even money, it seems doubtful it will go to a discount in immediate future as a large business must be put through before the rates. At the present time there is very little fresh cover offering in the shape of bill, against the large imports of treasure, &c., but a renewal of business is fully expected shortly.

Advice from Liverpool and America during the week under review have shown fairly steady reports of the Cotton markets, and prices have not undergone the violent fluctuations lately experienced until to-day, when another jump in prices is reported in America. Receipts at the U. S. ports are moderate, and the daily Spot sales at Liverpool are reduced. Locally there has been a steady daily demand at Colaba for ready cotton, both from shippers and mills, at or about current quotations throughout the week. The enquiry still runs chiefly in high class Bengals and Oomra discriptions, while some lines of Broach are also reported to have changed hands. There is a steady increase to the stock of cotton held at Colaba, but the large bulk consists of lower class descriptions, for which the demand is very moderate, while the better selections are getting more difficult to secure as the season advances. With the near approach of the settling day some large lines of settlements of contracts are reported in the Satta Bazar the closing rates being Rs. 223 for good M.-G. Broach and Rs. 168 for fully good H. G. Bengals, delivery 25th instant, and good H. G. Bhowngar Rs. 180-181 delivery 25th May.

The Seeds markets business on the whole is unsatisfactory. Purchases for forward deliveries in most descriptions are practically at a standstill, and transations reported are chiefly in Spot. Linseeds has been fluctuating slightly during the week. A fair business was done in ready, and the price advanced to Rs. 7-9, closing quiet at Rs. 7-8. For forward there is no demand on the part of shippers. Rapeseed is quiet with little doing. Quotations are about the same as last mail. Poppyseed is steadier for ready at Rs. 7-6. A small business was done for forward at Rs. 7-5. Castorseed is quiet at Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12 ready. Nothing doing for April-May. For Groundnuts the nominal quotation is Rs. 34 to Rs. 34-8 with no demand. For Gingelly seed prices have again advanced about Re. 1 but the demand has somewhat fallen off, and the tendency at the close is easier. In Maize we hear of nothing doing. Prices are nominally unchanged. No fresh business for export is reported in wheat, local prices being still above home rates.

There is no improvement to record in our Freight market, and steamers on the berth for some ports experience great difficulty in obtaining cargo. Rates are quite nominal, according to port required, ranging from about 14s. down to as low as 9s. Several rates have been on the market, which is almost demoralized, for ready shipments. For forward loading there is scarcely any enquiry, the quotation for picked ports, April-May, being about 14s.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement dated 14th March, compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 13,21,455	Decrease
Other Deposits	24,66,915	Increase
Sundries	51,778	Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	1,22,373	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	42,596	Decrease
Credits on Securities	58,988	Decrease
Loans do.	8,13,900	Decreases
Bills discounted & purchased	51,447	Increase
Balance with other Banks	8,926	Decrease
Sundries	833	Increase
Cash	19,53,504	Increase

These figures show a decline of 33·41 lakhs in the trade demand. The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 24th ultimo, shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

Public Demand	Rs. 18 lakhs	Increase
Cash Head Office	3 1-4 „	Decrease
Do. Branches	1 1-4 „	Decrease
Government Deposits	1 1-2 „	Decrease
Bank's Investments	3 1-4 „	Decrease

The Bank of Madras weekly cash balances is 16 3-4 lakhs down. The official bank rate is unaltered in the three Presidency Banks, in Bengal and Madras at 8 per cent, and in Bombay at 7 per cent. per annum. Locally the Money market has been distinctly easier throughout the week, and the rate for short fixed deposits has declined to 4 1-2 to 5 per cent. per annum.

The mail of the 6th March brings £100,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	43,30,000
Bombay	„	31,30,000
Madras	„	1,00,000
	Rs.	97,60,000

The mail of the 13th March brings £130,000 silver and £30,000 gold and the following Council Bills ;—

Calcutta	Rs	48,60,000
Bombay	„	24,50,000
Madras	„	15,60,000
	Rs.	88,70,000

The mail of the 20th March brings £100,000 silver and £60,000 gold and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	47,70,000
Bombay	„	8,20,000
Madras	„	12,90,000
	Rs.	68,80,000

At the weekly allotment on the 18th instant, of eighty lakhs of rupees, 68·80 lakhs in bills was allotted at even money and the balance, 11·20 lakhs, in Telegraphic Transfers at Is 4 1-16d tenderers receiving 10 per cent. These rates show a further reduction of one thirty-second on last week's allotment and for next week the amount has been reduced to seventy lakhs.

Sterling Exchange has been easy throughout the week following the lower tendency of the money market, and quotations for Bank paper have declined fully 1-32nd. The volume of business passing is very moderate, and mercantile bills are decidedly scarce. Early in the week Bank Demand was available at Is. 4 1-16d. for the mail, while Bank Telegraphic Transfers was also offered at the same rate for cash. But the rate disappeared on Wednesday morning when Is. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic Transfers and Demand was quoted. On Thursday while the rate was generally quoted for Bank Demand, it was only exceptionally, obtainable for Telegraphic Transfers. To-day the market is quit with Is. 4d. Telegraphic Transfers quoted all round. For forward delivery Banks are not keen sellers and quotations are more or less nominal, Telegraphic Transfers at Is. 4d. may possibly be obtained to about the middle of April at Is. 3 31-32d. to end of May and Is. 3 15-16d. June to August, with Demand probably a thirty-second better. In Mercantile Paper three months' sight D. A. Bills are quoted Is. 4 1-4d. for March, Is. 4 7-32d. April, Is. 4 3-16 May, and Is. 4 5-32d June, with some slight concessions in the dates of delivery, but the amount of bills forthcoming is on a very small scale. There were buyers throughout the week of private Telegraphic Transfers at Is. 4 1-16d., and it is reported that private demand was placed at the same rate.

The 3 3-4 per cent. Rupee Paper Market has further advanced during the week, and 99 was touched for cash delivery. Early on Wednesday morning the rate declined to Rs. 98·7 owing to bearish rumours from Calcutta regarding the new loan to be announced in the Budget. But the actual facts were known about noon and a recovery to Rs. 98·13 took place by the evening. On Thursday firmer advices from Calcutta caused a rise to 99, To-day the market is easier and the closing rates are Rs. 98-13 for cash and Rs. 98-14 for settlement.

The general tone of the market is steady, but there is little active demand in our local market, and the amount of business passing is not so large as is customary at this time of the year. The recent rise in price is considered to have discounted the Budget Statements and a much further advance is only looked upon as probable in certain "bullish" quarters. Considering the low prices now current for Consols and other gilt edged sterling securities, an approach to par for our 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee loans may be looked upon as a very good rate.

It is currently reported that a fair amount of 3 per cents changed hands during the week at Rs. 88

	Repayable	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	101
4 per cent „ „	1920	101 1-2
4 per cent „ „	1932	101 1-2
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	99 1-2
4 per cent „ „	1940	100 1-2
5 per cent „ „	Tanna	115
5 per cent „ „	Surat	101
4 per cent B. B. Improvement	Trust 1939	100 1-2
4 per cent „ „	1963	101-3

Prices of Bullion :—

English Bar Silver, ex duty, ready	Rs.	57-7-0
Do. do. 1st Settlement	Rs.	57-2-0
Do. do. 2nd do.	Rs.	56-14-0
English Bar Gold, ready	Rs.	21-0-0

Silver has been fluctuating daily throughout the week and a good business is reported to have taken place. The official statement made by Sir Edward Law that the Government of India had purchased £300,000 silver in London, the end of February, is apparently the cause of the recent flutter in that market.

The Piece-Goods market continues steady. The improvement in Wrights referred to last week is steadily increasing; but prices remain the same. Demand from up-country is on a fair scale, and buyers are inclined to operate for forward deliveries, but the higher prices quoted by Manchester render business impossible for the present. For Greys, Fancies, Prints, and Dyed Goods, also, the market continues steady, and prices are well maintained. On the whole there is a healthier tone in the Bazar and prospects are more encouraging.

The local Yarn market continues steady with a good enquiry. Prices are unchanged but close with a hardening tendency.

Copper and Yellow Metal and Spelter, on account of high prices at home, are very steady, but no fresh business is passing here. In Iron prices at home have also advanced, but locally the market is flat, and nothing is doing. In Quicksilver and Pig Lead the market is very quiet.

The Coal market continues quiet. Since small resales are reported of Cardiff at Rs. 16-12 and of Dashargur at Rs 12-8.

The Share market is quiet but steady. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands during the week at and about Rs. 1,375. Commercials are weak at Rs. 58. In railway companies Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs135 and Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 540 X. D. In Press shares Mofussils are steady at Rs. 485, New Indians and New Berars at Rs. 172 1-2 and Rs. 580, respectively. Bingolis are in demand at Rs 177 1-2 and Harvey and Sabapathy at Rs. 625. In miscellaneous the Badhams are unchanged at Rs. 155. Bombay Burmah have changed hands at Rs. 6,350 X. D., and quarter shares at Rs. 1,620 X. D. Port Canning are unchanged at Rs. 445 and Kemps at Rs. 244. Treasuries have advanced to Rs. 660. Bombay Ice are steady at Rs. 63, Marcks have advanced to Rs. 150. In mill shares Centrals have advanced to Rs. 1,625 and Swadeshis to Rs. 730. Colaba Land and Mill shares have improved to Rs. 395. Currimbhais and Davids are unchanged at Rs. 540 and Rs. 250, respectively. Framji Petits have improved to Rs. 480 Maneckjee Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 1,825, Morarjis and Sholapurs are steady at Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 1,745, respectively. Sassoon Spinning shares have gone up to Rs. 705 and Sassoon Silk to Rs. 475. Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 295, Laxmi Cotton Mill shares at Rs. 900, Southern Marathas have changed hands at Rs. 1,2833-3-4. Standards are unchanged at Rs. 310 Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co. Mill shares are all unchanged at previous quotations. The rest of the companies are quiet without much doing.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T	1s. 4
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
On 4 lit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d. to 1s 4 7-32d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 2-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	116 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	158
Japan 30 do do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet

Cash	Rs.	98 13
1st Settlement	Rs.	98 14

Money Market—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 12th March	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 19th February	8	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	8	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7 8	
Forward April-May	7 7	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 6	
Do Forward April-May	5 8	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 12	
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6 2	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7 6	
Forward April-May	7 5	
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	22 12	
Forward April-May.	23 4	to 23 8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Ready	34 4	
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.		
15 per cent, Mxd. Ready	34 8	
25 „ „ „	33 4	
50 „ „ „	32	
Black Kutnee „ „	30 8	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	20,000

March-April.	Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July
5·24	5·25	5·27	5·27
+4	+4	+4	+4

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·21	5·18	4 85	4 08	4 03
+4	+4	+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—Tone steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (By. terms)	176	167	160 25 March
Bengals M. G. (By. terms)	189	183	... do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	187	179	... do.
Belati M. G	192	184	... do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	179	171 do.
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	193	199	... do.
Nagpur Kamptee	199	191	... do.
Akola do	195	186	... do.
Khamgaum do			
Karanja do			
Broach do	235	229	224 do.
Do. do	231	...	... 25 April.
Bhowngar do	210	200	... 25 May.
Do H. G.	200	190	182 do.
S. G. Dharwar	...	...	221 do.
Western	...	...	206 do.

COTTON STATISTICS. (Bales.)

Receipts for the week	82,732
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 19th Mch.	14,72,704
Shipments for the week, to Europe	24,937
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,650
Total	39,007
Shipments from 1st October to 19th March, Europe	4,04,931
Japan	1,08,850
China	14,417
Coast Ports	6,033
Total	5,34,231
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	47,073
China, Japan and Coast Ports	26,943

Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds,

Cotton	82,732 Bales.
Wheat	31,973 cwts.
Linseed	1,11,636 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	18,693 „
Gingelyseed	40,354 „
Poppyseed	1,943 „
Groundnuts	2 121 „
Castorseed	55,033

SCARCITY OF (REAL) WOOLLENS.

Is one ever sure of getting Woollen Garments? Doctors so frequently order Woollen Underclothing that health may be endangered by wearing something that pretends to be, but is not, Wool. It was said that in a drive of 30 miles round Bradford not one, but scores, of mills could be pointed out where for every bale of wool used, ten bales, and often more, are used of shoddy, mungo, stockings and cotton.—"Daily Telegraph."

You are sure of real Wool and nothing else if you deal with us.

For BOMBAY Wear

Our TUSSAH SERGES

are specially designed, a luxury, some say a necessity, SPECIALLY WOVEN to stand daily washing, if required, of pure material,

WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD, in 3 Patterns.

FOR OFFICE COATS.

Our WORSTEDS, FLANNELS and Superfine SERGES.

Samples on application.

The above are the specialities for HOT SEASON.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.

ALSO

ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

COMPENSATION PAID.....£3,850,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

Just in Stock the following :—

		Rs.	As.
Spotted Dogs	Per Box of 50	6	0
El Aliento	Do.	6	0
Pepita, Exquisitos.....	Do.	5	8
Capitana, Couchas Trabucos	Do.	5	0
Crema, de las Antillas.....	Do.	4	8
For Luck.....	Do.	4	0
Bella Lucia, Superiors.....	Do.	3	0
La Semiramis, Spotted.....	Do. 100	11	0
La Zenobias, ...	Do.	8	0

Up-Country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

D. MERWAN & CO.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS

42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MOST PERFECT of all German PIANOS

GEBRÜDER KNAKE'S New Indian Model.

PERFECT

In Tone and Touch and thoroughly durable. Can be seen and tried at

S. ROSE & CO.,

FORT BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS, 9-11, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT THE GENERAL OFFICES, REUTER'S BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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SPECIALITIES.

PURSES AND BAGS OF ALL SIZES IN GOLD AND SILVER. CHAIN MESH, WITH PLAIN FRAME, CHASED FRAME, FRAME SET WITH STONES.

DOROTHY PURSES With and Without Settings.

LORGNETTES in Gold.

MARCKS & Co., LD., WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.

WHAT we offer you, SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to

J. H. JOHNSON & Co., Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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HEAD OFFICES: 57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD CIGARETTES.

PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE CASE AND PLAYING CARDS, ARE ON VIEW AT

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co., TOBACCONISTS,

Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets, and 193, Abdool Rahman Street, Bombay.

Back and Front Pieces of above Cigarette Packets to be returned to the AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, 85, CLIVE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

DR. MACINN says—

If a man suffers with nerve-vital debility, weakness or incapability, he becomes discontented, unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life; that lost or failing vitality causes untold misery to both married and single men. By his scientific exclusive methods of treatment he guarantees a cure and restoration to health and vigour. Age or cause no impediment. No failures—30 years' experience. All special complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, Hydrocele, Rupture, Varicocele, Piles, etc., treated with skill and success by Dr. MACINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A. Registered and licensed by Medical Board of United States Government. Successful cures by correspondence. All letters answered. Strictest confidence. Address: DR. A. MACINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HOUSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA, GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR 227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES, AND COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS,

Superior to any Imported in India.

FOR SALE, Ready Delivery—

ONE ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR,

To Accommodate 4 Persons.

APPLY

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co., 67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: PULLICATE, LONDON.

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD, Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Slingsby, 2,093 tons, Captain G Rowe, sails yesterday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Haxby, 2,252 tons, Captain H Upperton, cleared yesterday, for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE steamer Fulwell, 2,381 tons, Captain F J Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Vermont, Captain John Flowse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 10th March, with a cargo of coal.

THE City Line steamer City of Madrid, 3,134 tons, Captain W W Greenhaw, sails yesterday, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Sofala, 3,43[illegible] tons, Captain J R P Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with a general cargo and one cabin and one deck passenger.

THE German Ost Afrika Line Steamer Khalif, 1045 tons Captain G V Petersen, will sail; to-day for Zanzibar &C., with a general cargo and Mr Allen, Mr C Dewing, and Mr Whitford as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwark-, 759 tons, Captain W H Hothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut-General Sir Robert Lowland Staff, Miss K Browne, Mr F Shiend, Mr Purvis, Mr Manockjee Sorabjee and two others, and 70 deck.

THE steamer Croxdale, 1808 tons, Captain E Fathergill cleared yesterday for Frieste and Venice with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1143, tons, Captain J Kirkham, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr C Robinson and 110 deck passengers

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Richard Grech	178	I Government
Ceylon	Capt A Channer	R N Ceylon Govt L S Steamer
H M S Magdala		Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat	No. 100	.....
Do	No 102	.....
Do	No 103	.....

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Assaye	Lt Comdr Lambert	Torpedo Catcher

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Carthage	2 93	Jephson			P & O Co
Romford	1930	Gow			W & A G & Co
Rance	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Pachumba	344	Watson			M M & Co
Chanda	1301	Cunningham			M M & Co
Godwit	25	Scovell			Yacht
Huzara	1128	Cole			M M & Co
Woodbridge	2 81	Notman			M M & Co
Khandalla	1315	Hirst			M M & Co
Uma	3451	Wilkeys			M M & Co
Culna	1463	Kirkham			M M & Co
Ramsay	2767	Muilar			R Bonnoji
Calliope	184	Price			W & A G & Co
Ferrier	1108	Brunne			H S & Co
Nairung	2862	Edge			T M & Co
Petrisna	1144	Kerr			W & A G & Co
Kenley	2431	Parker			Bombay Co
Maros	4151	Adams			K N & Co
Kangra	1478	Watson			M M & Co
Tracon	2597	Phillips			W & A G & Co
Jeremymore	1497	Moffett			Ralli Bros
Sofala	3437	Alexander			M M & Co
Fulwell	2393	Brown			M M & Co
Arabia	1467	Leigh			P & O Co
Vermont		Flawse			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Buceros	2595	Johnston	Antwerp		W & A G & Co
C	Kassala	2498	Limond	Antwerp	2-3	F M & Co
D & E	Gutenfels	3137	Rode	Karachi	2-3	Glade & Co
F	Haxby	2232	Upperton	Hamburg	2-3	W & A G & Co
G	Knalif	1015	Peterson	Zanzibar	2-3	A Stranties
H & I	C Sutherland	1779	Ridgway			F M & Co
N	Bleamoor	2923	Frost	Antwerp	21-3	Ralli Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	517	Hossein	Karachi	2-3	Shepd & Co
Poaati	552	Mahomed	Bhownagar	21-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Othello	3527	Johnson	Hull	2-3	F M & Co
2	Ashruf	2272	Newby	Mauritius	2-3	H C Joosub
3	Massilia	2745	Cockman	Aden	2-3	P & O Co
4	Kagoshima M.	2652	Keri	Japan	2-3	N Y Kaisha
9	Garfoch	2414	Craig	Kobe	21-3	W & A G & Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Fox	China	2-3	P & O Co
8	Virginia	2789	McDougall	London	1-4	W & A G & Co
9	Indra	3393	Wilkes	Genoa		N & Co
10	11 Austria	4579	Colledge	Trieste	2-3	A L & N Co
1	& 13 Egypt	4178	Langdorne	London	21-3	P & O Co
14	Kistna	221	Neilson	Karachi		M M & C

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Sofala s	Alexander	Calcutta
	Fulwell s	Brown	Cochin
	Arabia s	Leigh	London, Feb 27
	Vermont s	Flawse	alcutta, Mar 10

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Kt Commander s	Durant	Calcutta
	Crondale s	Fothergill	Trieste, &c
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	City of Madrid	Greenhorn	Karachi
	Slingsby s	Atom	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Haxby, Upperton, for Hamburg, &c
" Culna, Kirkham, for Calcutta, &c
" Khalif, Peterson, for Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Arcot, for China, &c.

" Trocos, for Colombo
" Rangra, for Persian Gulf
" Gorjistan, for Persian Gulf
" Fulwell, for Hamburg, &c
" Clan Sutherland, for Havre, Marseilles, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORTSAID, MARCH 19.

The B. I. S. & Co's. s.s. Golconda left this evening

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT, 22ND MARCH.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tunes in F. Hymns—6, 183, 3 and 291.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop. Hymns—184, 19 and 91.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Woodwarn in A.
Collections for Mission.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily H. C. Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—283 and 416.
Preacher the Rev. H. Gundry.
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion
Hymns—317, 314 and 107.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—28, 91 and 28.
Preacher the Rev Father Nicholson, S S J E.
Offertories during the day for Organ and Choir Fund.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev Walter Seed.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Preacher Rev Edward Gearey.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher Rev Edward Gearey.
6 p.m.—Preacher Rev Walter Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm—89 Version 15-18, Tune 114.
Hymns—1, 18 and 209.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—84 tune 162.
Hymns—2, 205, and 245.
Anthem—Solemn tune prayer.
Collection for Church expenses.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—109, 199, 214 and 239.
Psalm—145.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—36, 318 and 163.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—240, 177, 197 and 31.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

DAILY.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev H McNeile.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Matins daily at 7-45 a.m.
Litany on Wednesdays and Fridays at 4-45 p.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher Rev Fr Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-15 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).
Alms for Choir and Organ.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—5, 208, 313, 174 and 505.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—12, 218 and 266.

SIR F. P. WINTER is retiring from the Chief Justiceship of British New Guinea, and the duty of appointing his successor devolv upon the Government of the Commonwealth, to whom the control of the Dependency was transferred from Downing-street last year. A knighthood, membership of the Legislative Council, and a salary of £1,000 are associated with the office, but there are certain drawbacks in the shape of a torrid climate, malarial fever, and the proximity of cannibals and head-hunters.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE AND PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

SONG RECITAL, TOWN HALL, THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, MARCH 21st, at 5 P.M. sharp.

Positively the last appearance of MADAME AGNES FREID.

Kindly assisted by Mrs MILLARD (Piano) and Mrs. COLLIE (Violin.)

Popular Prices: Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., 40, Medows Street, Fort.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Anglo-Indian wants a change of climate and scene without too great a disruption of habits and ideas he cannot do better than go to British Columbia and enjoy the society of his countrymen in surroundings that please the eye, in a more temperate and bracing climate than India, and in a more equable one that his native British Isles affords. At the far side of the American Continent he will meet a people who in sympathy, in habits, and manners are more near akin to him than even his American cousins. Vancouver and Victoria are as go ahead as any Yankee town, but are at once recognised as home by the roving Englishman. A pleasant article in the current number of "Blackwood" gives an attractive picture of these two towns and their inhabitants. Though Canadians consider British Columbians slow, Vancouver was built in sixteen years, a performance, says Mr. Hanbury-Williams, which has yet to be surpassed by the rest of the Dominion. Then Victoria, which ran a race with Vancouver for the seat of Government, and won, spent a million dollars in erecting the finest public buildings in the Dominion, a veritable wilderness of marble columns and wide-reaching halls, so that there should be no harking back on the part of the Legislature to second thoughts in the choice of a seat. Victoria boasts of being the wealthiest city—for its population—on the Pacific coast. That is a bold claim, but as the proposition to provide dinners at the Coronation, for those of the inhabitants who were too poor to dine themselves, fell through simply because there were no indigent people to entertain, the boast may be regarded as justified. The town has developed steadily since the days of the Hudson's Bay Company, and is a centre for lumberers, goldminers, fur-traders, and fishermen. The land in the neighbourhood is rich, and the country recalls English park scenery, with its oaks, and spruce, and firs. The men you meet belong to the Army or the Navy, and most of them have been at universities and public schools; the people may be considered lucky, for they seem to the traveller to have time for leisure and to turn it to use to cultivate their minds while they live in comfortable houses, amid gardens glorious with flowers both semi-tropical and belonging to the temperate zones. The variety one meets in the streets is surprising, for the first suggestion is of rustic England, but the sight of a Chinaman acting as housemaid promptly dispelsit. "By degrees you realise that Victoria is one of the most bewildering spots on the globe. . . . You hear the tinkling of cow-bells, and you look up at the snowy mountains and down at the bay, and begin to wonder whether the Alps have been uprooted and dropped on the sea-shore." You meet a European with the style and the clothes of Piccadilly clinging round him still, and presently on the wharf see canoes with North American aboriginal crews. You go further and come on a Chinese joss-house, with its bearded gods and its enormous drum, and the burning joss-sticks, and then a Chinese school all up to date with examination papers, and black board, and Chinese maps on walls, with "small heathens just as keen on pulling one another's hair unawares, and tying themselves up in knots under the desks, as if they had been Christians." There are tobacco shops with opium as a bye-product. In the bay are islands resembling gems in their colouring, among them San Juan which was handed over to the United States by the old Emperor William of Germany in the award of 1872, as the British Columbians think, solely because "the United States Government would have kicked harder against an adverse award than would the Imperial authorities at Westminster." Mr. Hanbury-Williams spent much of his time staring out of his window at the view offered by Victoria, and his unhesitating award is that "there may be lovelier cities than Victoria in the world, but it has never been his luck to see them."

Vancouver, which was first visited, is a centre of much business. It rarefies gold and it cans salmon, and does both apparently unceasingly and in generous measure. If you call to see a friend connected with the gold refining you are invited to step into his cage—if not gilded, it might easily be—where he and his assistants are enclosed for the safety of the gold they assay all day long. There if you are lucky you see the process by which the gold-dust is made into nuggets, or cakes, or slabs, or bricks, or ribbons like wood shavings. The gold, in its rough state, is taken in and done for by cunning chemists. It is first weighed and a receipt given to the bringer, then passed in to the several refiners in succession. The gold goes very much indeed through the trial by fire, which is aggravated by chemicals, and it is then poured into an iron mould, from which it comes out coated with what looks like black varnish, that is later removed by various processes seeming simple enough, until it is finally dusted with a wire brush, when it shows up as pure gold of unknown fineness. Its degree of golden glory is settled by shaving a thin slice off two corners of the gold brick, and submitting these slices separately to tests elaborate and exact, the computation of the refiner occupied with one slice checking that of the other, and the assayers can then say the precise value of the gold brick. To give an idea of the exquisite balance of the scales used, the assayer, on the occasion of Mr. Hanbury Williams' visit snipped a tiny bit off a human hair, "so small as to be almost invisible, and dropped it into the scale, whereupon the index ran swiftly along the rule and stopped at No. 6." The assayers acquire great skill in guessing the fineness of gold samples, but it is not surprising to hear that "the precision and close attention required in the work tells horribly on the nerves." Mr. Williams does not say if Chinamen are employed in any of the operations, but in Vancouver the Chinaman is an institution not perhaps precisely an honoured one, but distinctly indispensable. There are Indians there, too, and Japs and negros. Tinning salmon gives occupation to multitudes of white men and Chinese in guillotining the fish, in cleaning, and cutting them up into the red discs that charm the eater of tinned salmon. The best sort, or at least that which hits the fancy of the market, because of its richer colour, rejoices in the name of the blue-black, or sock-eye salmon, about an eleven-pound fish that comes in shoals in July and August to the mouth of the Fraser River where thousands of boats fish hard for it, catching from one hundred to five hundred fish each a-night. Quantities of this Fraser River salmon travel to England in ties by the Canadian Pacific Railway, as well as in sailing ships round Cape Horn. When the Panama canal is cut it will probably travel that way unless by that time salmon be no longer eaten or the shoals be exhausted. Mr. Hanbury Williams, as he sailed away from Vancouver to Victoria found it hard to turn from the scenery to look at his fellow-passengers, but when he did he felt as if he were on board an English Channel steamer but for the Chinamen in the landscape. This in itself would be a temptation to many of us to travel, for the average Englishman likes to bring his own atmosphere with him wherever he goes. Here he would feel at home, the people of other nationalities would only amount to a pleasant distraction. The climate would suit admirably, for the annual mean temperature at Victoria is 47 deg 65 and though not so bracing as on the wild and open prairie, it is a temperature to be devoutly grateful for when one has revolved round the eighteith degree for most of the year, and enjoyed ninety for the rest.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE statistics of the mortality of the city for the past week are considerably more reassuring than has been the case for some time past. Last week a slight decrease was noted in the number of plague deaths. This week there is a further and more satisfactory improvement in that respect. Moreover the total mortality, due mainly to the decline of the plague, has also decreased considerably. Whereas there were in the city 1,996 deaths last week, the present returns show only 1,775 deaths, a decrease on the week of 221 deaths. The mortality is still much higher than was the case last year. In the corresponding week of last year only 1,579 deaths occurred. However the average for the same week in the past five years is 2,216, that is to say no less than 441 in excess of the figure for last week. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the excessive mortality, which for the past two months has bordered on the alarming, has at length reached the turning point, and that with the advent of the hot weather the high death rates due entirely to the presence of plague and other epidemics will subside. Plague, as we have already pointed out, has declined considerably. Last week the disease occasioned 1,086 deaths, a decrease of 228 on the previous week and of 259 on the week before that, when the scourge had reached the height of its virulence. These figures are, however, not so reassuring when viewed in conjunction with previous years. During the corresponding week of last year only 743 deaths occurred, and the average for the past five years only amounts to 962. Looked at district by district the disease does not wear by any means so startling an aspect as has been usual lately. The greatest number of deaths occurred at Byculla, but the excess there is explained by the population. Probably the district which was worse off was Worli where 115 deaths occurred. Only three districts besides these returned figures above 50. The Hindus suffered very severely in proportion to their numbers. There is very little improvement in the small-pox and measles epidemics. These diseases were responsible last week for 69 and 71 deaths respectively. It is gratifying to note, however, that small-pox appears to be subsiding in Dhobi Talao, which from the commencement of the outbreak has been the centre of its virulence. Febrile diseases continue to remain in abeyance. Were that not the case the total death rate of the city would have assumed really alarming proportions during the last two months. However, last week fevers of all descriptions only occasioned 51 deaths as against 203 during the same week last year, and an average for the corresponding week in the past five years of no less than 238. There was rather a serious increase last week in the mortality due to respiratory diseases, but still the number of deaths from that source falls considerably short of figures recorded in former years. During the week there were six deaths among the European community, the total death rate amounting to 25·42. Of these deaths 2 were due to small-pox and one to enteric fever. Apart from liability to epidemic diseases the European community appears to have enjoyed exceedingly good health recently. Were they immune from small-pox and plague the death rates would be even lower than those returned by some of the healthiest of European cities.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

THE most noticeable feature of the latest crop reports for the Presidency of Bombay is the rain which has fallen in the Province of Sind more particularly and in the districts generally. In Karachi no less than 2 inches 15 cents fell, and this has apparently increased the height of the river rather considerably. Nothing is said in the reports as to the effect of the rain upon the crops in Karachi, but in other parts of Sind its influence seems to have been rather questionable. In Larkhana particularly very little benefit has been derived from the downpour although the crops need more rain. The wheat has improved in Hyderabad, but elsewhere the fall has been so sligh as to have but little effect one way or the other. Sind agriculturists are now engaged principally upon harvesting operations. They complain that in Karachi the growing crops are in poor condition, and that lack of moisture has caused damage in Sukkur, Larkhana, and Hyderabad. In Gujerat agricultural conditions remain very favourable at present. Wheat, gram, and barley are all doing well in Ahmedabad, and in the Panch Mahals and Kaira also there is little to complain of in the present situation. The wheat crops of Broach have been slightly damaged in some areas, and cloudy weather and the recent rainfall has caused injury to the ripe cotton in Surat. Cotton picking is proceeding, and wheat, gram, and oil seed are also being harvested. In the Konkan very little alteration is to be noticed in the situation. The threshing of rice is now practically completed, and the collection and burning of rab materials is also almost at an end. The growing crops are all flourishing. There is nothing very remarkable about the situation in the Deccan. There agricultural operations on the same lines as those which are proceeding in the Konkan are being pushed forward. In other parts of the Presidency cultivators are mainly occupied with the harvesting of the rabi crops, and the situation is good.

A SUITABLE GAME FOR BOMBAY.

WITH the last Extra Meeting at Mahalaxmi next Saturday the curtain will ring down on the racing season of 1902-1903, and local votaries of sport will, with the exception of golfers, have an idle time until the monsoon ushers in cricket and football. Nearly three months of enforced idleness is a state of things, the mere contemplation of which must pall on lovers of field sports, and it has occurred to us that the institution of the Canadian game Lacrosse would afford a welcome break in the monotony of the hot weather, and would be admirably suited for Bombay. A trial was, we believe, given to the game a few years ago, but for some reason or other it did not take root. Another attempt should, however, be made to introduce the pastime which, after a little practice, we feel sure, would become popular amongst cricketers and footballers. Although lacrosse cannot be aptly compared to hockey or football, since striking or even touching the ball with the hands or feet is inadmissible, it is every bit as interesting and exciting to play and watch as the old established games of ball. The crosse somewhat resembles a racket bat. It is a stick with one end curved, and the hook so formed is fitted with network, which must not bag. As, perhaps, there are not many exponents of the game in Bombay it would be of interest to give a few particulars as to how lacrosse is played, after adding that the ball is of indiarubber, from 8 to 9 inches in circumference. The other requisites are a level piece of turf, about 200 by 100 yards, and the goals. These may be any distance apart, according to agreement and the space available. Each goal is composed of two flag posts, 6 feet high, and a like distance apart. The usual number of players is twelve on each side, and their positions in the field are somewhat as in football. A game is scored by one side driving the ball between their opponents' goal posts, and a match is three games out of five. There is no "off side" as in football, and the chief feat of the player is to catch the ball on the network of the crosse, dodge his opponents by running as far as practicable, and then throw the ball to one of his own side who is nearer the enemy's goal. The want of a ground in Bombay might be raised as an obstacle to the introduction of the pastime, but we think the Oval could be utilized for the purpose.

THE NATIVE CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

THE promoters of the scheme to send a representative native cricket team to England next year have every reason to be satisfied with the result of their efforts so far to bring about the proposed visit. With the single exception of Mr. Jayaram, the crack Mysore player, all the gentlemen who were asked to become members of the team have expressed their willingness to make the tour and the committee are not without hope that Mr. Jayaram who is in England on duty for the Mysore Government will ultimately be able to throw in his lot with the team. The question of finances is to be gone into at once, and plans, we understand, will be formulated at a meeting of the sub-committee to be held this evening to approach all the sporting Native Princes as well as wealthy local supporters of the game on the subject. To Bombay enthusiasts belongs the honour of having stimulated the idea of sending a team to England, and that honour will be greater still if a considerable portion of the guarantee fund can be raised locally. Ten thousand rupees have, we believe, already been promised by various gentlemen in Bombay, a decidedly promising start, and promises of further help will no doubt be forthcoming. The Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Surrey executives are, according to advices received by last mail, willing to subscribe £100 each, while the other counties will doubtless follow suit later on. Cricket has become very popular in India, and many of the Native Princes are keen votaries of the game, so that no difficulty should be experienced by the committee in raising the requisite sum. Letters from the joint honorary secretaries were despatched by last mail to Mr. Lacey, the M. C. C. Secretary, and Mr. Alcock, the Surrey County C. C. Secretary, copies of which have been sent to Lord Harris, whose interest in Indian cricket is as great as ever, Lord Hawke, Mr. K. J. Key, Mr. E. H. D. Sewell, Mr. G. H. Simpson-Hayward, and Mr. F. G. H. Climpton.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday, the hon. Sir James Monteath moved the second and third reading of the Record of Rights Bill which was passed. A Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act providing for the sale of methylated spirits by license, and an amendment of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act intended to meet the case of automobile cars propelled by steam, in respect

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR PROBLEM.

STATEMENT BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

CENTRAL AFRICANS FOR THE MINES.

THE IMPORTATION OF ASIATICS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Replying to Mr. Bryce, who on behalf of the Opposition desired a full discussion on South African affairs, and especially on Government's attitude in regard to native labour, Mr. Chamberlain said that the object of his mission was to gain information. The only proposals submitted to him relative to native labour referred to recruiting in regions hitherto untapped. As the result of his representations the Foreign Office had agreed to let a thousand natives from Central Africa go to the mines as an experiment. The charges of forcing labour were absolutely unfounded. He denounced the prejudices against the mines. He believed, he said, that if the conditions were more attractive the labour supply would be considerably augmented from existing sources and from Central Africa without force in any shape or form. The discussion of the Chinese supply was entirely premature. All other sources must be first exhausted.

The Transvaal Loan Bill would be submitted to Parliament after Easter. The war loan was absolutely devoid of reservations and conditions. One hundred thousand Boers had been repatriated to their farms since the war. All the military requisition notes must be honoured. £1,630,000 had already been paid thereon.

It would be some years, said Mr. Chamberlain, before self-Government was granted to the New Colonies.

Messrs. Skinner and Noyes, Commissioners of the Transvaal Mining Industry for the study of the question of Chinese labour, have arrived in London and sail on the 28th instant for New York, whence they proceed to California to visit the mining centres. They then sail to Yokohama and will spend two months in Chinese ports in the Malay Peninsula, notably Singapore.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Intercolonial Conference at Bloemfontein has decided that the natives south of the Zambesi are insufficient for the labour requirements. Further immigration of unskilled Asiatic labour, if positively required, should be permitted, and be under the control of the Government, which should deal with indentures and repatriation. The permanent settlement of Asiatics would be injurious and should not be permitted.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND

TROUBLE.

BRITISH REMONSTRANCES.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Owing to the British Embassy's strong representations as to the tergiversations and bad faith of the authorities in the Yemen, and owing to the threats on the part of the Embassy to proceed with the delimitation of the frontier without Turkey, the Porte has informed the Embassy that instructions have been sent in conformity with the Embassy's requirements.

THE LIBERAL PARTY'S POLICY.

SPEECH BY SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Leeds, said that the Liberal policy of twelve years ago had not in any sense been abandoned but had only been put aside for a favourable opportunity, which was now coming.

THE FRONTIER FORCE ABOLISHED.

NEW COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

The long expected announcement of the reorganisation of the Frontier Commands is made in the "Gazette of India." The new arrangement comes into force on the 1st proximo. It abolishes the historic Punjab Frontier Force, and splits up its territorial limits into three commands of Peshawar, Kohat, and Derajat. All are to be now under the direct orders of the Lieut-General commanding the Punjab. Peshawar becomes a first class district to include a colonelcy on the staff of the Nowshera Station; commandantships of Attock and the Station Staff Officership of Mardan. Kohat is to be a second class command under a brigadier, comprising the area hitherto allotted to the Kohat-Kurram Force. Derajat remains a second class command under a brigadier with limits as at present.

THE REDUCTION OF INCOME-TAX.

The Bill to amend the Income-Tax Act will be passed on the 25th instant.

THE LATE SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

A STATUE IN CALCUTTA.

It has been decided to erect an equestrian statue of Sir John Woodburn in Calcutta, and Sir Patrick Playfair, Sir Montague Turner, Major Strachey, and Mr. C. H. Moore have been appointed a sub-committee to arrange details.

ORDERLIES TO THE KING.

Six Native Officers from the various Commands have been appointed orderlies to the King and proceed Home. Those from Western India are Subadar Ramchandar Rao Mohitaj, 3rd Bombay Infantry, and Ressaldar Ahmed Khan, 2nd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry.

THE REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

Major Birdwood, Superintendent, Hissar Depot, and Captain Brandreth, Superintendent, Ahmednagar Depot, have been allowed five years' extention of service each in the Remount Department.

FALL OF AN AVALANCHE.

An avalanche has fallen on the levy post at Gujar, Lowari Pass, but no lives have been lost.

MOUNTED SAPPERS.

The formation with effect from the 1st proximo is gazetted of a Mounted Detachment of Sappers as part of "A" Co., Bengal Sappers, to comprise two R. E. non-commissioned officers and 47 natives.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Woodroffe, Advocate-General of Bengal, is allowed seven months' sick leave with effect from the 2nd proximo. Mr. L. P. Pugh will officiate.

Major W.T Bythell, of the Survey Department, is granted one year's leave

Colonel Des Voux is gazetted Brigadier-General vice Colonel Campbell vacated.

Colonel G. H. C. Dyce retires with effect from yesterday.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council to-day the Works Defence Bill, the Probate Bill, the Tea Cess Bill, and the Victoria Memorial Bill were passed.

Replying to Mr. Bilgrami's question, Mr. Ibbetson explained that the recruitment of the Superior Educational service was in the hands of the Secretary of State, and that the Government of India had no information as to the precise steps taken by the latter in the exercise of his discretion.

Replying to Mr. Ananda Charlu's question, Mr. Ibbetson said that the Land Revenue rates in all the provinces provided for pasture, but he had no particulars of how the rules were worked in each case, and he declined to call for the statistics suggested.

Speaking at the Council meeting to-day Sir Edmond Elles explained the circumstances under which it had been decided to introduce the Works Defence Bill, and showed how this measure was based upon legislation which had been long in force in Great Britain and France. He claimed that everything possible had been done to render it as little harassing as possible, and pointed out that the Select Committee had introduced a change in this direction in providing that the survey of and award on any buildings demolished under the Act should in all ordinary cases be made before the demolition commenced.

Mr. Ananda Charlu caused some laughter by declaring that the Bill conferred tyrannical power on the Government of India.

Mr. Gokhale hoped that in the rules to be framed under it care would be taken to enquire that even in cases of emergency some notice should be given to occupants before dwelling houses were pulled down.

Neither of these members, however, moved any amendment, and the Bill was passed unanimously.

Regarding the Probate Bill Sir Denzil Ibbetson explained that the very reasonable suggestion of the Bombay Government and the Karachi Chamber of Commerce had been acted upon, and that under the Bill as passed probates granted by the Sudder Court in Sind as by the highest Court of Civil Appeal in every other province would run throughout India.

Sir Montague Turner gave particulars of the Tea Cess Bill combating the objections which had been urged against it. He hoped that one of its results would be to enable Indian and Ceylon Tea industries to join hands in pushing their joint interests.

Mr. Charlu admitted that the measure would be useful if it helped to enable tea to replace the vile intoxicants now in use in India, but he was doubtful of the policy of taxing the cautious many in order to help the adventurous few, and feared what its effects might be in tempting frugal villagers to outlay when they could not afford.

The Victoria Memorial Bill evoked no discussion.

A "PLAGUE GODDESS" AT POONA.

THE INCARNATION OF BHAGIRTHI.

POONA, MARCH 20.

A "Plague Goddess" has arrived in Poona. Since this morning crowds of people were flocking towards the "goddess" near the temple of Hanuman in Mangalwar Peit, a few minutes' walk from the S. M. Railway's goods depot. The woman tells the same story that she is the Incarnation of Bhagirthi, and that she will purge plague out if the people or the authorities will obey her. That the authorities should provide one khandy of cooked rice, two well-fed buffaloes, ten goats, and few other minor things. The "goddess" says that after the sacrifice the plague will not appear in Poona or in its vicinity for 100 years. Large crowds gathered the whole day.

ENTERIC IN THE GARRISON AT BANGALORE.

THREE DEATHS IN THE ESSEX REGIMENT.

BANGALORE, MARCH 20.

After many years of comparative immunity some troops in garrison are suffering from enteric fever, three deaths, mostly in the Essex Regiment, occurring during the past few days.

A PROFILE OF LORD CURZON.

During Lord Curzon's last visit to the capital of the Mysore to instal the young Maharajah of his province the then Maharani Regent ordered a profile of the Viceroy to be executed in sandalwood to commemorate the auspicious event of her son assuming the sovereign power. The work was entrusted to a carver in the Shimoga District, who has just completed it. The profile which measures 9 inches by 6, exclusive of an artis ic frame of sandalwood, is a real work of art. Her Highness has commanded a copy to be presented to the Mysore Museum.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Lord Ampthill left Mysore this evening for shikar in the tiger jungles near Mysore as the Maharajah's guest.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY IN DHARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, MARCH 20.

Under the presidentship of Mr. Bendigiri, Acting Principal, Training College, Dharwar, a gathering of teachers of different Local Board, Municipal, and Basel Mission Vernacular Schools of the Southern Division was held in the Dharwar Training College on the 16th and 17th instant, with the permission of the Educational Inspector. A hundred masters and mistresses were present on the occasion. Model lessons in different subjects were given by the College staff according to the new methods as given in the Instructions to Teachers issued by the department.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MARCH 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hnano, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Molo St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th March 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	12	40 p m	46	20
Teheran	18	7	30 p m	0	20
Suez	18		1 p m	0	9

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	49	0	3
" Karachi	0	18	0	1
" Madras	10	26	0	1

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Baltmore, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 6

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Although the new Fourth Party or some evil thereafter ones of their leaders the "Malcolmites" are not more favourably disposed to the Government than they were a week ago, and the Ministerial majority has fallen on one occasion to 30, the cabinet seems to have strengthened its position "a little." This may partly be accounted for by the excellent impression made by Mr. Balfour's speech in outlining his scheme for the reorganisation of the Committee of Defence, and partly to the prevailing feeling that the Liberals are still not pulling together as well as they ought if they mean winning. Then also the decision come to by the Government to provide another naval establishment in the estuary of the Forth has proved a good card to play. If they can avert any catastrophe until Mr. Chamberlain is back, they may possibly feel quite secure again. Of course the action of the Irish party in standing by the Government is exceedingly distasteful to the Liberals, and is greatly resented in some quarters. The reason hitherto given for the attitude of the Government's "Irish allies," as Earl Carrington styled them last night, has hitherto been attributed to the hopes of reward in the shape of a liberal Land Bill. That is one, but not the only reason. Another cause of Mr. Redmond's dissatisfaction to assist in upsetting the Unionist coach at the present moment is the positive aversion to see Lord Rosebery again in office as Prime Minister, and it is becoming increasingly clear every day that he is the only possible Liberal Premier.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF UGANDA.

INDIA'S SHARE.

There was a large brilliant gathering at the Society of Arts on Tuesday afternoon when Mr. Herbert Samuel, M. P., a rising young politician, read an interesting non-political paper on the present situation in Uganda. Mr. Samuel, more modest than some globe-trotters, does not profess to be an expert on the subject, but during his visit to Uganda a year ago he availed himself to the full of collecting information about the country from those who are experts. The account he gave of the development of Uganda under British Superintendence was not only most encouraging but showed an advance more extensive than many who heard him could have imagined possible. He was particularly warm in his praises of the excellent work that is being done by the English missionaries. Among that most intelligent race, the Baganda, in spite of intermittent persecutions, the work of the missions has steadily grown; they now pervade the country, are welcomed with cordiality, and are followed with enthusiasm. The Church Missionary Society alone has 81 of its members at work in the Protectorate. They have taught to read, have instructed in the principles of Christianity, and have afterwards baptised over 20,000 of the natives, and of these they have treated between two and three thousand for the work of auxiliary teachers and preachers; 700 churches are scattered through the Protectorate; and 5,000 natives are baptised every year. The Roman Catholic missions also have a large following. Of the chiefs, all have now abandoned the Nature and Spirit worship, which was, in those days, the national acct; a few have embraced Mahommedanism; but the great majority are Christians, and two or three of the most important are ordained ministers of the Anglican Church.

At Mengo, the native capital, the Church Missionary Society has built a great cathedral church over two hundred feet long, to seat between three and four thousand people. In the school-rooms of the missions every week-day between eight hundred and a thousand boys and girls come to be taught—a number that would be far exceeded if the strength of the teaching staff and the accommodation allowed. As it is, much of the instruction is given by pupils who have passed through the school since the opening five years ago. A proportion of the pupils are learning English; all learn reading, writing, arithmetic, Bible history, and the principles of the Christian faith. Arithmetic is apparently the subject specially congenial to the Uganda mind. Invited by the headmaster to set a sum for the highest class, and especially asked to make it difficult, Mr. Samuel wrote the following on the black board. It should be remembered that the Indian currency has been introduced by the British Government to supplement, and, ultimately to supersede the native currency of cowrie shells. "A man has 527 sheep and 28 cows; he sells 126 sheep for Rs. 3 4a. each; the rest of the sheep for Rs. 4-2a. each; the cows for Rs. 32 1-2 each. If there are 926 shills to a rupee, how many shells will he receive?" Not only the first class, but several boys in the second class, were set to do this sum; they were given no help; and they all, with one exception, returned the correct answer. The incident, though trivial in itself, will, as Mr. Samuel said, give some evidence how far removed are the Baganda in mental capacity from that low level of brutalised stupidity which, in the opinion of some Englishmen, is the natural mark of the negro races. Mr. Samuel's survey of the present condition of Uganda did not, it is gratifying to say, omit special mention of the part played by the Indian in its development. It is, "said the lecturer, "the Indian, under the direction of the Englishman, who has been the civiliser of East Africa; it is the coolie who has made the railway; the Indian artisan who fills the railway workshops; the Sikh who forms the backbone of the military forces, and in British East Africa, of the police; the Bengali and the Goanese, who staff the railway station officer, the post offices, and the subordinate posts in the Government departments; the Parsee and the Goanese who conduct the greater part of the retail trade. If the Indian is not highly efficient, his services at least suffice, and, above all, are cheap. The progress of these portions of Africa would have been slow, indeed, had it not been possible to draw upon our Asiatic possessions for unlimited supplies of subordinate labour with brain and hand. In some places there is, it is true, a certain hostility on the part of the small unofficial population of whites to this invasion of Asiatics and a jealousy of their competition. But the services that they have rendered have been so invaluable, their presence is so indispensable, that I cannot conceive that the governing authorities will consent to check their activity. It is rather probable, on the other hand, that steps will be taken, in districts unsuited for European settlement and now thinly populated by Africans, to introduce colonies of Indian peasants, whose laborious industry could hardly fail to increase the prosperity of the country and to add one more to the many services for which Africa is indebted to their nation."

The eminent African administrator, Sir Harry Johnston, was in the chair, and the great explorer, Sir Henry M. Stanley, made one of his impressive speeches. "It had," he said, "been suggested that the Baganda would do very well to transport to South Africa for work in the mines. He hoped that no such thing would ever come to pass. Though he held some few shares in the gold mines, he was prepared to go without dividends so long as might be necessary rather than that any of the Baganda should perish in the mines. To invite or seduce those people to a region where they were sure to die would be a crime. They were only fit for their own land of bananas and sunshine, and the beautiful plateaux where they were born. Besides, the missionaries had instilled into their minds an earnest desire to become Christians of the first order, and to lead the tribes of Africa in the way of civilization. There were plenty of black men willing to work in the mines in the Transvaal and Rhodesia and along the Portuguese East Coast. Those men were accustomed to make money by working, and if a dollar a month would not obtain their services then two or even three dollars must be offered. The Baganda must be left to cultivate the soil, to spread the truth which they had learned, and to become to Africa what England had been to the world." Incidentally Sir Henry Stanley supplied an omission in Mr Samuel's paper by referring to the zion in Mr Samuel's paper by referring to the valuable part played by the late Sir William Mackinnon in opening up British East Africa—a tribute that was gracefully acknowledged by Sir George Sutherland Mackenzie, just back from the Durbar.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DETRACTORS OF OUR RULE IN INDIA.

"Our rule of India has proved a failure in respect alike to the mere bodily needs of the people and to the provision of means which serve to make life—political, intellectually, and morally—worth living." These "weighty" words as the egregious "Daily News" styles them, were, according to that paper, used by Mr. William Digby in the course of a lecture on Monday night at the Picton Hall, Liverpool, on "Our Failure in India: its Character and Extent." When an Englishman who has at any rate lived for a year or two in India can be found to write in such an exaggerated strain, one ought not to be surprised at such criticism as that recently indulged in by a foreign paper like the "Kreuz Zeitung." It is to be hoped that Messrs. H. M. Hyndman, William Digby, and Co. are satisfied to see how their instruction is being bettered by our open foes. The "Kreuz Zeitung" heads its article "The Impoverishment of the Indian People under British Rule," and opens its attack by remarking that some phrases of the Viceroy in his Durbar speech as to the unlimited resources of India must have sounded very much like a mockery in the ears of the native inhabitants. For it implies, with a frankness really worthy of a better cause, that the insatiable masters of the country intend as heretofore to fill their coffers with Indian gold. The ever more frequently recurring famines with the nameless misery they entail, the plain statements made by prominent natives, and even by Englishmen, whom the distress of the subjugated people causes to blush for shame, have as yet been able to effect no change in the system by which the Indian peasants who make quite seven-tenths of the entire population, must finally be driven to the verge of utter desperation. The inexorable rigor with which the land tax is collected in India is seen from the fact that, in the ten years ending in 1900, eight hundred and fifty thousand peasant families in the Presidency of Madras alone were sold up and reduced to beggary. The article, according to a Berlin telegram, quotes several well-known English writers and public documents to prove that "in more than one respect the sources of national well-being in India have almost dried up since the country has been compelled to bend under the British yoke." And after giving an account of the money which is withdrawn from India every year, it concludes: "Such merciless bleeding must ultimately produce a catastrophe which may have very serious consequences for the British dominion in India." This has a decidedly familiar sound, and although the names of the "well-known English writers" are not mentioned in the telegram from the German capital, their identity is not difficult to divine. I suppose that the Russian papers will now give us a "rechauffe" of the above "rechauffe." The "well-known writers" may thank their lucky stars that they are Englishmen and not Russians. Any Russian who permitted himself to write about Russian rule in Central Asia as some Englishmen devoid of a sense of humour and deficient in self-control permit themselves to write about British rule in India would soon be sent off to Siberia.

DISABILITIES OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.

An Irish member, Dr. Robert Ambrose, with the support of some of his colleagues, including Mr. John Redmond and Mr. Dillon, has introduced a Bill to repeal the penal enactments affecting Roman Catholic religious communities of men in Great Britain and Ireland, and to place the members of such communities in the same position in respect of the right to acquire property as that now occupied by all religious communities of women. The Bill provides that notwithstanding any Act of Parliament to the contrary it shall be and shall be deemed to have been lawful for Jesuits and members of other religious orders bound by monastic or religious vows to reside in the United Kingdom. The next clause gives power to Jesuits and members of the Order to acquire property. Clause 3 reads as follows:—"Taere shall be repealed as from the passing of this Act so much of any Act of Parliament as makes any provision for the suppression or prohibition of Jesuits or members of other religious Orders, communities, or societies as aforesaid, and also, and more particularly, the enactments set forth in the schedule hereto to the 5 extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned." Amongst the statutes it is proposed to repeal is 9, Will 3, c. 1, known as "An Act for Banishing Papists." So much toleration now prevails in regard to religious beliefs that the Bill if passed will, no doubt, go through, but its authors cannot expect to escape opposition altogether. The extreme fanatics, like the unemployed, are always with us, and those who about a year ago in titute proceedings in London police courts against certain inoffensive Jesuits for daring to reside in this Kingdom can scarcely be expected to acquiesce in the passing of a new Roman Catholic Relief Act. The Irish members are in the habit of playing off their own bat, but I should have thought it would have been politic on the present occasion to have had the names of some English Protestant members on the back of Dr. Ambrose's measure instead of only Roman Catholic Nationalists.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Acting probably at the instance of the excellent society that exists for preventing abuses of advertising especially the disfigurement of our landscapes by hideous invitations to railway passengers to buy the invaluable pills of this or that patent medicine man, Mr. Eryce has moved for a return showing how this evil is dealt with abroad. The return will show the laws, if any, in force in France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and the United States: (1) for regulating or restricting the exhibition of Posters, Bills, and of other Public Advertisements; and (2) for the taxation of such advertisements.

Mr. Swift MacNeill is to ask Lord George Hamilton why Boer prisoners of war have been put to hard labour, subjected to the cropping of the hair, and placed on bread and water for declining to do menial work on the ground that they were prisoners of war and not criminals. I should have thought that the cropping of the hair would not have been much of a punishment in a hot climate like that of India; but the other circumstances if correctly stated in Mr. MacNeill's question—a pretty big "if" I must admit—certainly seem to require explanation.

It is sometimes said that many more human beings are deprived of life by poison than is apparent from the records of our Coroner's inquests and criminal courts. However that may be, the number of deaths from "causes not certified" is startlingly large. From an answer to a question addressed yesterday to the Home Secretary it appears that such deaths were 11,103 in 1897; 11,441 in 1898; 10,745 in 1899; 11,257 in 1900; and 9,986 in 1901.

I hear that a despatch has been sent to India by the Secretary of State, expressing appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. John Pollen in connection with the visit to the Coronation of the Indian Representatives. By the way one still hears a good deal of sympathy expressed for those Representatives at their not having been included in the hurricane of decorations that accompanied the Coronation. Nobody blames the Viceroy who must have been not his wife and to satisfy the claims of all who deserved recognition on the occasion of the Durbar. Why the Representatives were allowed to return to England empty-handed is and will always remain a puzzle. They ought to have been admitted to the Victorian Order. So at least say those whose opinion in a matter of the sort is entitled to great weight.

The many friends of the late Mr. F. W. Stevens, CIE, of Bombay, will learn with regret that his second son, Mr. Cecil Stevens died at Sumbu on the 25th ultimo of double pneumonia and heart failure. The sad news was telegraphed to this country by the British South African Company in whose service Mr. Stevens had been for nearly two years and a half. Upon his arrival in the country he was stationed at Fort Jameson where he acted as Private Secretary to the Administrator. Subsequently he was sent to Fife as Assistant Native Commissioner. From Fife he was transferred to Abercorn where he remained until 11 months ago when he was selected to act as Native Commissioner of the Sumbu division. By his early death of career of considerable promise is cut short, and much sympathy will be felt for his bereaved relatives.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—March 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col T Grainger, IMS, B
Major H Parkin, B
Capt D B Blakeway, I A, B
Lieut R C Fergusson-Pollok, 2nd B Lancers
Mr W G Davis, B
Mr E O Ryland, B
Mr H C Langhorne, B
Mr H Ellis, B
Mr A J Curgenven, M Cov
Lieut C T Morris 8th B I,
Mr W W Drew, Bo Cov,
Major J A G Rainsford, 52nd Burma Inf
Capt H A Vallings, 20th P I
Capt A L Bickford, 2nd P I
Lieut F T Duhan, 19th Lowe Mrs
Major A W Leonard, 5th Inf Hyd Cont
Capt W E R Dickson R E
Capt A F Thomson Surgy & Transport Corps,
Lieut G M Glynton, 2 3 Goorkha Rifles
Lieut J Courtie, Royal Field Art
Lieut H R Lyon D Harding, 8th Inf Hyd Cont,
Lieut. W. Blain, M W S,
Senior Nursing Sister Mrs M L Hayes, IANS

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

Major H Wright, 11th B Lancers, 6 mo M C
Mr H M R Hopkins, B Cov, 3 weeks' furl
Mr W R H Merk, C S I, B Cov, furl to May 18, 1903
Mr W M Sherer, B, 6 mo furl
Mr H W Bolleau, B 3 mo extraordinary leave
Lieut-Col H M Abud, Bo, 2 days' extraordinary leave.
Lieute C E M Mayne, 3rd Bo Cav, 2 mo M C
Mr A Lucas, Bo Cov, 7 days' M C
Lieut-Col F G R Ostrehan, 9th Goorkha Rifle, 6 mo
Lieut-Col C M Fitzgerald, Supply and Transport Corps, 6 mo, M C
Capt W Hyde, Indian Sub-ordinate Medical Dept, 6 mo MC
Engineer T H Knights, RIM, 6 weeks

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt A Gardiner, R E B
Capt J J Bourke, IMS, B
Lieut J L Dougherty, 48th B Pioneers
Mr F Walford, B
Mr W Algie, B
Major J R Mathews, 2nd M Lancers
Lieut B C Kauntze, 20th M I
Mr F C Parsons, M Cov
Mr H Crawford Bo
Mr J A Guider, Bo
Capt W H Wooldridge, 23th Beloosh Inf
Second Lieur F E Hunt, King's Own Regt

An Irishman, 104 years of age, was recently interviewed in Brisbane, the Queensland metropolis. The secret of his longevity, he said, was the systematic avoidance of night air and late hours. But Senator Wark, of Canada, who has just become a centenarian, would doubtless offer a different explanation. Under present Parliamentary conditions no Canadian M. P. can hope to get to bed early on more than a couple of nights in the week.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where.

BANK OF BENGAL FORGERY CASE.

So much interest has been taken in the satisfactory conclusion of this case, and the exemplary sentences passed by the Sessions Judge, in Lucknow, on Saturday, that we will briefly put together the whole story from the beginning:—

"On the 18th September, 1902, Chhidu, who then passed under the name of Lal Bahadur, went to the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow Branch, and presented a cheque for the sum of Rs. 10,000 purporting to be drawn by Mahomed Yusuf, the proprietor of the Yusuf Press at Lucknow. As Chhidu was unknown to the Bank officials, and had no credentials, payment was not made, and Chhidu was informed that he must either bring Mohamed Yusuf or a letter from him authorizing payment. On the morning of the 19th September, 1902, Chhidu again went to the Bank with an Ordoo letter purporting to be written by Mahomed Yusuf and stating that the bearer, Lal Bahadur, was a man of integrity and respectability, and asking that payment of the cheque should be made in notes and gold. Still, as the man was unknown, the officials hesitated to cash the cheque, but it was eventually passed for payment as it was an open cheque payable to "bearer." The order given was that it should be paid 200 (Rs. 1,500) gold Rs. 3,000 in notes, and the remainder in rupees. The rupees were actually being counted out when it struck the Bank people as still more suspicious that Chhidu had nothing but a torn "dopatta" (shawl) to carry away the money in. Consequently one of them started to inform the agent, and it appears that during this time Chhidu communicated to whom Debi Sahai was sitting and that Debi Sahai was heard to tell the man to run away. Chhidu did get away as far as the Bank compound, but was caught and brought back by a Bank "kahar." Information was sent to Mahamed Yusuf, who went to the Bank and repudiated the cheque and letter.

The police were called for, but could do nothing until a formal complaint had been lodged. This was done immediately, and Chhidu was forthwith arrested on the afternoon of the 19th. On the morning of the 20th September the police came to the Bank to enquire about Debi Sahai, and after making enquiry and searching his house, arrested him on the evening of that day. In the course of the investigation two more men were found to be implicated, viz, Kuar Tegh Ali and Mohamed Ali (a servant of Mohamed Yusuf). But no direct evidence was at first procurable, and they were not "challaned." After the case had commenced in the Magistrate's court it was found that a similar cheque had been presented previously at the Allahabad Branch of the Bank, but not cashed, in consequence of the presenter being unknown. Then Mohamed Ali and Tegh Ali were arrested on suspicion, Mohamed Ali was eventually discharged, but Tegh Ali became King's evidence. It was on this that the story of the forgery and presentation came out.

Tegh Ali deposed as to how he had known Debi Sahai for some years, and as the time in question, i. e., September, 1902, was living at his house in Lucknow; that Debi Sahai got him to write most of the body of the cheque, and the letter authorizing payment, but that Debi Sahai did the signatures. Chhidu was constantly coming to Debi Sahai's house, in the presence of Tegh Ali several occasions for the Bank from Debi Sahai's house. What occurred at the Bank was corroborated by many Bank officials, and Tegh Ali's presence at Debi Sahai's, and Chhidu's constant visits to the house, were deposed to by independent witnesses.

Tegh Ali, we may add, was said to have come to Lucknow as an agent to raise money to carry on some litigation. His staying, as a Muhammedan, with Debi Sahai who was a Hindoo, was itself a suspicious circumstance. We have only his word that, while he was in the house, he did not sign them. It will be noticed that no one was convicted of the forgery. Chhidu was convicted of using the forged documents, and Debi Sahai of abetting his use of them, by sending him to the Bank with them."—"Indian Daily Telegraph."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, to Marseilles and London:—

Johnstone Mr C H C
Astell Mr H W
Tod Mr and Mrs A G
Chapman Lady and 2 children
Crosthwaite Mrs H R and child
Chisholm Mr and R H and child
Watson Miss E A
Bird Mrs W E
Anderson Maj W P
Kerr Mr and Mrs A J
Sigg Capt and Mrs F G
Westmorland Mrs C H
Thompson Mrs C M and child
Ellis Mr J B
Ameer Ali Hon Mr Justice and maid
Riddell Mrs F C W
Lewis Mr W O
Bland Mr and Mrs and Miss
Sharp Rev A A
Ross Cralk Mr W
Newnham Mrs E K
Imray Mr and Mrs and Miss
Cobb Mr W H child and infant and nurse
Brunner Mr and Mrs A H
Campbell Maj and Mrs G J P
Smith Miss W
Smith Mr W B
Dale Mr C H
Hasted Mrs
Dodge Mrs
Robson Mrs S
Peck Miss
Kuhl Mr F
Charles Mrs R Hanelock
Hordon Miss
Warren Miss
Acres Mr T G
Acres Mrs
Hawker Miss
Hill Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Cooke Mr and Mrs C A
Gordon Cal J L R
Hesiam Rev and Mrs J W B
Newbery and Infr Mrs J B
Newbery Miss
Turner Mr and Mrs R B
Hushman Gurl and Mrs
Wake and child Mrs E
Jeffries Gunner and Mrs P D
Stephens Mrs
Alda a Mr and Mrs W C
Rampini Mrs and child and maid
Thomas Mr and Mrs R J P
Buckland Miss
Robertson Mr and Mrs B and 2 infants
Ezra Mr J
Lara Mr E
Oliver Mr and Mrs
Anderew Mr and Mrs
Evans Miss
Bougault Ma and Mrs A and 2 children
Hohns Miss)
Parkinson Lieut Col J
Waring Mr and Mrs L and 2 infants
Irwin Mrs W S 2 children and nurse
Ogilae Mrs
Benson Miss J
Leurio Mrs H M and child
Herbert Capt
Paton Mr Nelsol F
Boyng Maj and Lady E
Gandye Mr J E
Duffus Mr J C
Rose Mr V A
Walker Mr E F
White King Mrs L child 3 Infts and nurse
Hemsworth Mrs and maid
Rae Mr and Mrs R L Miss and maid
Kitchen Mrs W and 2 children
Mours Mrs A and Child
Arbuthnot Lady Maid and Miss
Gresson Mr R H A
Chardon Miss
Thomason M R M
Fyne Master
Mowlay Capt H R
Bailey Capt W A
Trebitcock M G
Thomoson Mr A Yeldon
Lowe Mrs
Browne Miss Clifton
Passmore Mrs
Harrison Mrs
Passmore 2 Misses
Molsworth Macpherson Mrs and maid
Maxwell Maynard Mr and Mrs
Treasor Mis
Henderson Miss
Roze Miss
Moodrow Mr P N M
Chettay Mr G K
Debben Mrs J T
Morgan Mrs Edgar and child
Ouslow Mrs W H
Bourke Col and Mrs G D
Parkes Mr U S
Parkinson Miss
Salt Lady
Balfour Maj Mr C F and Mrs child Infr and Nurse
Vesey Mr and Mrs and child
Benson Miss
Vines Miss
Hill Mrs C P
Plommer Capt H B C
Cralk Capt J
Valet Mr Ezra's
Lambert Mrs F
Theaiure Bishop I P
Mackenzie Miss F
Paul Mr A W
Darrell Mr J T
Paul Mr Alex
Preston Capt W J P
Mackinnon Master
Cummings Maj W H
Clover Lt A L
Hewetson Capt A W
Bowman Mr
Danby Mr G G H
Grant Mr Hopkins
Grant Mr and Miss
Gordon Mr and Mrs
Cralk Mrs
Broadway Mrs E P and child
Meeredy Lieut H F
Clayton Mr C G H
Blair Mrs O R L
Goodwin Mrs
Johnston Miss
Hickards Capt and Mrs and child
Wheeler Capt and Mrs
Hawkes Maj F B
Wilson Rev and Mrs
Sullivan Maj and Mrs
Chapman Mrs A
Bellhouse Mrs
Wallinger Mr and Mrs
Hawkes Lieut
Low Miss
Reily Miss C
Gates Mrs A
Moore Rev A K
Moorhead Mr A
Weston Mr, and Mrs and son
Reynolds Mrs A C
Wakefield Mr F R
Dunsby Miss L St J
Claydon Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Jackson Mr, Mrs and child

FROM MARSEILLES.

Smith Mrs H M
Storer Mr S M
Bradshaw Maj
Cook Mr and Miss
Le Maistre Mrs G H
Ford Mr A J
Bromhead Miss
Adams Lieut F
Mortimer Rev and Mrs E
Thomson Maj and Miss
Meredith Mr A
Hutchison Capt C
Sell Lt Col F
Hepworth Mr and 2 Miss
Black Capt J A
Oliver Mr E J
Corbett Mr R J
Hastings Miss
Peel Miss
Burton Lieut G W
Bul Mr E
Nethersole Mrs A R
Johnston Maj G
Sope Mr and Mrs
Shaw Mrs J and child
Warwick Dr
Hawkins Lt Col
Burn Mr E R
Robertson Mr and Mrs and child
Youngstrong Mrs
Hartwell 2 Misses
Murray Mr J D
Bishop Mr F J
Harvey Mrs Waller
Stevenson Lieut P H
Taylor Mr J L
Bromley Mr A H
Bailey Capt P J
Eshelb Capt
Hutchinson Col
Juk

making a report about any change in title, was, he feared, was much too heavy. Even survivorship, succession and partition which were common incidents in family life were required to be reported and it might be long before people got accustomed to the necessity of a report in each case of a change of title. They could understand the necessity of such a report in regard to a mortgage or a sale, but the term transfer as defined in the Bill was so comprehensive that there was a considerable risk of unnecessary nuisances or blunderings through their ignorance of the instruments. If every default in making a report of a change of title was to be met by a fine of Rs. 25, there was a new prospect for the poor cultivators. With the village accountant as the chief active functionary in the machinery of this Bill, there was a good chance of the measure being used as a means of enforcing petty exactions, and a weapon of avenging private wrongs. There were elements of mischief which called for remedy. To this opinion of the speaker the fine should be reduced to a more or less nominal sum, for even a nominal sum was often a heavy burden to the impecunious ryot. In the case of the rich the provision about the fine would be practically inoperative, but the great majority of the people were excessively poor and for them the fine would be a heavy penalty. If he understood it correctly the Bill was only tentative in its present shape, and its success would be better assured if the people's sympathies were enlisted on its side by the removal of such of its features as were likely to be harmful to their interests.

The Hon Sir Jamsetji Muncherji, in replying on the debate, said: I need say little at this stage in reply to the remarks of the honourable members, for it seems to me that everything affecting the Bill which has to be considered will be more appropriately taken when the amendments are proposed. There is, however, just one remark of the Hon. Mr. Dikshit to which I think I should refer. He says that the mover has not intended, as he understands, to attach to the entries in the record any prohibitive force. I have not the least idea where he got that notion from. If they are to have no prohibitive force it does not seem to me of much use in passing a measure of this kind. I hope the courts will attach as much prohibitive force to the entries as they are entitled to do. I do not think the courts will do much more than that; but if they do that it will have a very material effect in improving the record. People who are interested in having their rights recorded will take some interest in seeing their rights properly recorded. They realise that the courts will recognise them as having prohibitive force. On the other hand the courts will attach more and more prohibitive force to the entries as they find they are correct. The only other remark to which I need refer at this stage is the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra's reference to the fee or as he prefers to call it the fine. It seems to me that if no sanction whatever is given to the necessity for reporting these rights we are not likely to make much advance in the way of getting a correct record. Apparently he supposes that the fine of Rs. 25 will be imposed in every case. If he will look at the provisions of the Bill he will see that it is merely a maximum fine, and that it is quite open for the Collector to levy no fee or fine whatsoever. If he is satisfied that the delay is properly explained he will probably levy no fee, and if he finds that there has been unnecessary delay he will in order to stimulate them in the future probably levy a small fee. I do not think the Collector is likely to do much injustice in a matter of this kind. I think as I said, Sir, that the other remarks will be more properly considered when the several amendments are proposed.

The second reading of the Bill was then agreed to.

AMENDMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Khare moved an amendment that in clause 2 (1) line 3 between the words "prepared" and "as" to insert the words "by a Circle-Inspector." He said the clause stated that "save as otherwise provided by Section 17, there shall be prepared as soon as conveniently may be and shall thereafter be kept in every village a record of rights in all lands belonging thereto." He proposed that after the word "prepared" the words "by a Circle-Inspector" should be inserted. The effect of the amendment would be that the alteration of the record should be entrusted to an officer of some responsibility.

The Hon. Mr. Leiy said the amendment is based apparently upon the theory of the inferiority of the agency which is to be employed, and the fear engendered by the measure is that in consequence of the inferiority of the agency there will be room left often for corruption and wrong entries. Well, Your Excellency, I should be inclined to share to it is far myself if I did not think that the honourable mover has lost sight of the distinguishing feature, the distinguishing characteristic of the record of rights, the feature which will baffle the corrupt Talaty, make incorrect statements impossible, and which will I hope enable him to obtain the trust of the courts. It has been laid stress upon by the honorable mover—I mean this publicity. The assumption, Sir, and I think the reasonable assumption is that the record which is continuously before the eyes of the village must be true. The certainty, the reasonable certainty, is that no Talati, or Kulkarni, or Mahalkari inclines to corruption would dare to tamper with a record or with entries, which are ever in the light of day. It is not that sort of paper which the ryot plays with. It is the record which is hidden, which is locked up in the Talati's or Kulkarni's box. It is the report which go to the Mamlatdar. Certainly, he knows not what and which may for all he knows be returned in a few weeks in the shape of fine or forfeiture. It is that which makes the ryot nervous and leads him to pay blackmail for favours, and not the record which he who runs may read. But let us consider for one moment. Just look round over the provisions made in the Bill for this publicity. First of all we have in Section 11 the provision that the Record of Rights shall be open to the inspection of the public at reasonable hours, and the certificates shall be given to persons enquiring for the same. Then we have in Section 3 the provision that when a report is made of a transaction connected with land it shall at once be posted up, or an abstract containing the substance thereof, in a conspicuous place in the village chavdee. Then, thirdly, I am to speak on behalf of Government, but I confidently hope that when rules are passed by Government they will contain this that whenever an Assistant Collector or Mamlatdar visits a village he shall convene the villagers, and there and then read, or cause to be read, the register of mutations for the year, and also any items in the permanent record which may be demanded by anybody on the spot, and shall make a note of any comments or objections which may be raised at the time. It is this free air and this free play of public knowledge which makes the fresh air in which corruption and mistakes cannot exist.

The Hon. Mr. N. D. Khandalawalla said it would not be convenient to employ Circle Inspectors as suggested by Mr. Khare's amendment. It should be remembered that Circle Inspectors were not a very numerous, and it was not possible for them to be always in the villages. He considered that the village accountant was an officer who was best suited to prepare the record as being in ready possession of all the particulars. He suggested that as a check against the village accountant's provision might be made in the Section for associating with him a panch consisting of select men of the village in the preparation of the record.

The Hon. Mr Chunilal Vanilal was unable to see how they could ignore the village accountant altogether. If the duties of preparing the record were to be entrusted to a Mamlatdar or a Mahalkari they would have to seek the assistance of the village accountant, who possessed all the information required. The result would be that the accountant would be employed indirectly, if not directly.

There was a number of verbal amendments in clauses moved by the Hon. Mr. Khare and the Hon. Mr. Dikshit, but they were took unanimously, with a slight amendment being accepted. The amendments for the purposes of clause 3 (1) were rejected by a large majority.

The following was then read a third time and passed.

THE SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRIT.

AMENDMENT OF THE ABKARI ACT.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Muncherji then introduced a Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878. He said the short Bill to amend the Abkari Act which has been introduced is rendered necessary by a decision of the High Court which is reported to us to the effect that methylated spirit is not regarded as within the definition of the Bombay Abkari Act, unless it is specially proved to contain alcohol, and a modification of the Council's order of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari dated 31st October 1902 must be read with the Act. We must of course accept the High Court's interpretation of the Act even though we cannot conceive on the ground for it, but as we cannot allow methylated spirit for by sold without a license it is necessary to make a slight amendment of the Act so as to make it clear what the intention of the Act is. I understand that the High Court would regard methylated spirit that is not methylated spirit, would regard it as proof that it contained alcohol. But of course it would require a large number of chemical analysers to attend the courts on every occasion on which the question arose, and also, if their view is correct, spirit could not have been sold without a license or without restriction. Methylated spirit, in the strict sense of the term, is spirit which is generally understood as ordinary spirit, or spirit of wine mixed with wood spirit. But the term is used to describe spirit denaturalized or rendered unfit for human consumption. As a matter of fact it contains about 90 per cent of spirit and about 10 per cent of wood spirit. The term, however, is now popularly applied to any spirit which has been naturalized so as to be unfit for human consumption. The methylated spirit in the rule is not allowed to be sold unless it is 50 degrees over proof—proof spirit and I believe consists of water and alcohol in equal volumes of alcohol and water, and as a matter of fact, there is nothing in the realm of commerce which does contain so much alcohol as methylated spirit. Of course if the spirit can be perfectly denaturalized, that is to say, rendered undrinkable, there can be no great harm in its being sold without restriction, but as a matter of fact, the spirit, which is methylated—that is with wood spirit in it—it is found that certain classes of people drink it. We have all heard gruesome accounts of the kind of spirit that some people will drink if it cannot get any other. And it was because methylated spirit proper was diluted and drank that denaturalization by esoute or otherwise was devised. But it was afterwards found that by a comparatively simple process counteracting could be eliminated and be denaturized and then methylated spirit, or the denaturalized spirit was allowed to be sold on payment of an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent—it may be either imported or denaturalized in this country, and the real duty to which the spirit would otherwise be liable is reduced to 5 per cent on its value. The result, of course, is that there would be a great temptation to use the methylated spirit for human consumption. It is, therefore, necessary that it should be brought under control or otherwise it should not be sold without a license. We have, of course, no wish to encourage the use of it for illegitimate purposes, but in order that it may be used for legitimate purposes it is necessary that we should know exactly how it is sold and to whom it is sold, and that it should be sold to people who are likely to use it for these purposes. I think honorable members will see that not only for the protection of the revenue but to prevent certain classes of people from making use of a spirit which is very deleterious it is necessary that such spirit should be sold only under control and that this amendment of the Act should be made. With these remarks I beg to move the first reading.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that methylated spirit was extensively used in arts and manufactures, and if there was any restriction placed upon its sale, these arts and industries would suffer. Unless he was convinced by the honourable mover of the Bill that art and science were not likely to be affected by the proposed amendment he would not vote in favour of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh also objected to the Bill the object of which, he said, appeared to restrict the sale of methylated spirit, which was sought to be subjected to a duty imposed on liquors used for human consumption. In England where chemicals had attained greater perfection than in this country methylated spirit was duty free and was allowed to be sold without any restriction. His great objection to the Bill was that its provision was likely to affect the industries which were in an infantile in this country. So far as the protection of revenue was concerned, they had got it in the present Act, which provided means for efficiently denaturalising the spirits. Again with regard to imported spirits, the regulations made by Government were sufficiently effective. Act 16 of 1838 provided sufficient safeguards for the prevention of any misuse of methylated spirits. Any legislation in the direction proposed was likely to harm the infant industries of the Presidency.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath, in reply, said: I have little to add to what I have already said. I can only say that the matter is specifically mentioned in other Acts which are in force in India. The Madras Act distinctly specifies methylated spirit in the definition of liquor, and in Bengal a notification has been issued bringing methylated spirit under control in the belief that their Act also applies to methylated spirit. I believe that in the whole of India there has always been the understanding that the term liquors included methylated spirit and that it is necessary that it should only be sold under a license and control. For many years past rules have been framed in the assumption that this spirit came within the definition of liquor; and I think that until this decision it was never questioned by anybody that it was competent to us to prevent the liquor being sold without a license.

The Bill was thereupon read the first time.

The standing orders being suspended, the Bill was read for the second time.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said he thought that the Bill would be referred to a Select Committee. But such was not the case. He asked if it would not be wise to so amend the Bill as to allow a refund on any heavy duties that might be imposed on that class of liquor for quantities utilised for industrial purposes.

The Bill was then read for the third time and passed.

THE BOILER ACT AND STEAM MOTOR CARS.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the first reading of the Bill, which was to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891. By that Bill it was intended to meet the case of auto-motor cars propelled by steam in respect of which the restrictions imposed by the Act were found to be unnecessary and vexatious. There were difficulties in the way of defining such cars, and at the same time avoiding a complicated and artificial definition such as that of "light locomotives" in Section 1 of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1861; and it was, therefore, considered preferable to confer a general exempting power on Government in the form proposed.

The Bill was then read for the first, second, and third time and passed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the first reading of the Bill to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888. Under clause (6) of sub-section (2) of Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 as amended by Section 4 of Bombay Act II of 1900, the maximum salary allowable to the Municipal Executive Engineer was Rs. 1,500. The Bombay Corporation were of opinion that for the purpose of securing an efficient successor to the present engineer who was about to retire, the maximum limit should be raised to Rs. 2,000 as in the case of the Municipal Executive Health Officer, and this Bill has been drawn up to give effect to their view.

The Bill was then read for the first, second, and third time, and passed.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901. In the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901, the words it was proposed to repeal by clause 4 were considered unnecessary, and had been found to lead to difficulties in practice. Clause II was intended to make the power of Government to provide for the administration of local funds as wide as possible, consistently with the general provisions of the Act. This was probably the intention of the original Section, but the wording of clause (a) of sub-section (1) was so restricted that it had been found impossible to comply with its requirements without making the rules more complicated than was desirable.

The Bill was then read for the first, second and third time, and passed.

THE WORLI CREEK BILL.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Fulton, the time for the consideration of the Worli Creek Bill by the Select Committee was extended to a further period of six months.

This concluded the business before the Council.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing a brisk to rapid fall in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana, a brisk rise at Khandwa and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Allahabad, Sholapur, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin, southerly at Masulipatam and Madras, and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong in Cutch and fresh at Poona and Amraoti.

Temperature is in excess of normal in many places. The maximum ranged from 105° at Cuddapah to 79° at Veraval and the minimum from 79° at Poona to 80° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Gujarat, the Punjab, and at Agra, Allahabad, Surat, Malegaon and Bombay. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—A few drops fall at Cochin.

Weather is cloudy and unsettled to the north of latitude 19° in consequence of a depression advancing eastwards through the Punjab and the United Provinces.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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The orders regarding the Hyderabad Contingent show that the regiments as reorganised will be on exactly the same footing as those of the ordinary units of the Native Army. The number of British officers will be raised to the full complement and the alone will immensely increase the efficiency of each regiment. It will be noticed that instead of four regiments of cavalry, each of three squadrons, there will be three of four squadrons, no reduction is the number of the rank-and-file taking place. The composition, as a whole, will be four squadrons of Sikhs, four of Jats, two of Dakhani Mahomedans, and two of Hindustani Mahomedans. Hitherto each regiment has had one squadron of Sikhs and one of Jats, the 1st and 2nd Lancers, having each a squadron of Dakhani Mahomedans, and the 3rd and 4th Lancers a squadron of Hindustani Mahomedans. This mustering out of the 3rd Lancers provides an additional squadron for each of the other three. The composition of the six battalions of infantry will remain undisturbed apparently the class command composition being maintained. There are only six companies of Dakhani Mahomedans in all, as Rajputs, Hindustani Mahomedans and Jats are mainly enlisted.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIA OFFICE AND FREIGHTS BY PUBLIC TENDER.

In the House of Lords on Monday, March 2, Earl Grey asked a question with reference to the practice of the India Office in the matter of placing all freights by public tender, and if the same practice was followed by the other Departments of the Government.

The Earl of Hardwicke: As far as the India Office is concerned I may state generally that all freights of importance are advertised. The Admiralty is the only other Government Department concerned. All engagements for freights of arms or Navy stores are made through the Admiralty shipping agents, Messrs. Hogg and Robinson, who are given a free hand as to the method of engagement, and who advertise their requirements at their office, 101 Leadenhall Street, and at the Shipping Exchange. This plan was adopted more than 30 years ago because it was found that formal tenders at headquarters led to difficulty and delay, as most of the shipments of Army and Navy stores which are destined for many ports are necessarily made in comparatively small consignments at frequent intervals in regularly running ships. The practice has proved in every way satisfactory. The Crown Agents for the Colonies, whose shipments are very large, adopt a precisely similar plan.

THE MAILS FOR THE EAST.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 2, Mr. Caldwell asked the Postmaster-General: If he can state how many letters were sent from this country to Japan, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, respectively, under the mail contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with the steamer which left Vancouver in connection with the mail leaving London on Jan. 8 last; (b) the total weight of the mails which left this country by the same mail for Japan, Shanghai, and Hong Kong respectively; and when the mails which left this country on Jan. 8 last are due at Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hong Kong.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain: I am only able to give the required particulars in regard to the mail for Japan made up in London. That mail is estimated to have contained 3,410 letters, and the total weight of it was 4,7501b. Only a small amount of correspondence for China and Hong Kong is forwarded by the Vancouver route, and particulars of that despatched on Jan. 8 last have not been recorded. The mails sent on that date were due at Yokohama on February 9, at Shanghai on the 14th, and at Hong Kong on Feb. 17.

THE EASTERN MAIL CONTRACT.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Postmaster-General: If he will explain the cause of the delay in calling for tenders for the mail service between this country and India, the East, and Australia; and if he will say when the present contract with the P. and O. and Orient Steam Navigation Companies expires.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said: Notice has been given to the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and the Orient Steam Navigation Company to terminate their contracts for the mail services between this country and India, the East, and Australia on Jan. 31, 1905. The question of the future requirements of the services is being carefully considered by the several departments of the Government concerned, and a decision will be arrived at as soon as possible.

THE PERSO-AFGHAN BORDER.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the resolutions or other orders of the Indian Government, defining the objects and organisation of the Seistan Arbitration Commission, now travelling through the waterless Registan desert, and also the Seistan Boundary Commission under command of Major Mac Mahon, can be laid before Parliament, together with estimates of the cost of the large military escort accompanying these commissions; does the proposed boundary demarcation extend to the Persian frontiers; and, seeing that these operations are outside British India, will the expenditure incurred be borne or contributed to the Imperial Treasury; has work on the projected Quetta-Nushki Seistan Railway already commenced; and from what funds, or under what guarantees, will that line be constructed.

Lord G. Hamilton: In accordance with the sixth article of the treaty of 1857, Major MacMahon has been deputed to proceed to the Perso-Afghan frontier to settle certain disputes which have arisen between the Persians and Afghans in Seistan regarding irrigation rights. He has also been instructed to take the opportunity of demarcating, in conjunction with a Persian Commissioner, a portion of the Perso-Beloochistan frontier, which was settled but not actually demarcated by a joint Anglo-Persian Commission in 1896, but regarding which some misunderstanding has recently arisen. Major MacMahon's escort consists of a troop of cavalry and two companies of infantry. I have received no estimate of the cost, but the expense will fall upon the Indian revenues. I understand that work has commenced on the line to Nushki, which will be constructed from Indian funds. I do not at present propose to lay any papers on the table.

ENTERTAINMENT OF INDIAN GUESTS.

In Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Supplementary Estimates, the Vote of £70,000, to repay to the India Office the expense of the entertainment in this country of Indian representative visitors at the Coronation of his Majesty was agreed to.

INDIA AND THE COST OF THE ARMY.

On Tuesday, March 3, Mr. Churchill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state what the decision of the Government of India has been as to the increased charge which falls upon India consequent upon the recommendations for the pay of British soldiers; and, if so, when this will be prepared to lay papers before the House.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Secretary of State in Council, after conferring with the Government of India, has agreed to the extra 6d. a day per man under the new regulations, but objects to paying the whole of the additional 6d. a day for men whose service is more than three years. This part of the question will be referred to arbitration, and as soon as the details of procedure connected with the arbitration are settled, I will publish the correspondence.

Major Evans-Gordon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the difference in cost per unit per annum between the English and native private soldier in India.

Lord G. Hamilton: An exact calculation of the annual cost of a British soldier and a native soldier in India cannot be made from the materials that are at my disposal in this country. It was, however, estimated in a return presented to Parliament in 1894 (No. 20) that the average annual cost of a British soldier, exclusive of deferred pay and pension, was 89l. 8s., and that the cost of a native soldier was 34l. 8s. Since the date of that estimate the pay and allowances of the British soldier have been increased by about 12l. a year, and on April 1, 1904, a further increase of 14l. a year (6d. a day) will come into effect. There has been an increase of about 37 rs. a year in the pay and allowances of the native soldier.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL RULE.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would state if any steps were taken at Delhi on the occasion of the interviews between the Governor-General and the princes and chiefs of India, to invite their co-operation with his Excellency in such special responsibilities of Imperial rule within the Empire of India, which were regarded as under the personal charge of the Viceroy; whether arrangements were then or had since been made to renew and give practical effect to the plan described on the occasion of the Queen-Empress Proclamation of 1877 expressing her Majesty's desire to seek from time to time in matters of importance the counsel and advice of the princes and chiefs of India, pursuant to which the Order of Councillors of the Empire was established, and whether any communication which might have taken place between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India on this subject could be laid before Parliament at an early date.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no communication from the Viceroy as to any action having been taken of the nature indicated in the first and second paragraphs of the hon. member's question. The answer, therefore, no papers that could be presented.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Sir C. Dilke asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he is now able to state in what formal Russia communicated to his Majesty's Government her desire to enter into direct communication with the Ameer of Afghanistan; whether the correspondence is now complete and can be presented to Parliament; and whether Russian officers have a fast mail direct communications to the Ameer.

Viscount Cranborne: The communication was made by the Russian Embassy in London. The answer to the second question is in the negative. His Majesty's Government are not aware that any direct communications have been made by Russian officers to the Ameer.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR SOUTHERN INDIA.

Col. Lockwood asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that it has been proposed that half of Mr. Henry Phipps's gift, intended for the benefit of the Indian people generally, shall be applied to the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in Southern India; can he state whether any official sanction has been given to this scheme; and whether before any definite decision is arrived at for the allocation of Mr. Phipps' contribution, the correspondence relating thereto will be placed before Parliament.

Lord George Hamilton: I have not received any official communication on the subject from the Government of India; but I believe that, in view of the great benefit conferred on the European and the native community in India by the Pasteur Institute in the Punjab, the Viceroy proposes to apply half of Mr. Henry Phipps's munificent gift to the establishment of a similar institute in Southern India. I cannot give my hon. friend the undertaking which he asks for in the latter portion of his question.

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TRADE MARK.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON MARCH 6.

THE COINCIDENCE OF GREAT MINDS.

The Ether Express, if all we are told is true, is to follow close upon the heels of the Ether Telegraph; and soon Dame Nature will be doing all the world's work. Nothing is more remarkable in the history of science than the coincidence of discovery and invention, and hardly any great development has taken place which has not given rise to dispute as to priority of authorship. The notable case comes to mind of Darwin's theory of the origin of species, which was all but anticipated by Alfred Russel Wallace as he was conducting researches in the Malay Archipelago, and the familiar saying that great minds run together has been nowhere so well illustrated as in the progress of science and invention. Now it seems as if the process were again to be repeated in connection with one of the most amazing developments of modern times.

NATURE'S UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

All the great inventions of the world have come together. All the means of locomotion, all the achievements which have tended to annihilate space and time we owe to the times in which we live—or to the times in which, at any rate, our fathers lived. It is a familiar illustration to know, while an engineer in our own country is declaring his discovery of the possibility of utilising the energy from the atmosphere, a professor at Strasburg is explaining the same theory, and an inventor in New York, where so many of the world's wonders have their birth, is on the eve of demonstrating, according to his own statement, the working of a machine which is likely to revolutionise the industrial world. Before the year is out, we are told, discovery will have taken practical form.

THE ENERGY IN SPACE.

The utilisation of the energy in space is the unknown quantity which all three men are intent on realising, and the achievement of the New York inventor, Mr. J. F. Place, is declared to be "Power equivalent to a thousand harnessed Niagaras, produced with no expenditure for fuel, and continuous in its operation." "Continuous power" is the name given to the new process, the inventor of which is careful to point out that it is not at all what is popularly supposed by "perpetual motion." Perpetual motion, Mr. Place declares, is a visionary scheme and a mechanical absurdity, but "the continuous power which I have developed is obtained by converting heat into motion or work the same as any other power. The conversion is a continuous operation as a natural result of the continuous difference in temperature by which the power is produced." "Heat and motion are one and the same" is the root-principle of the new process, and it is claimed by the inventor that a difference of temperature is all that is needed to produce motive power.

WHAT IT WILL MEAN

Though Mr. Place is modest enough to describe his discovery as much less marvellous than that of Mr. Marconi, he has said himself that if it become an established fact coal mines may be abandoned, fast ships may move on the sea without steam, trains may be operated from the air they pass through wheels of factories may be turned, electricity may be generated, houses may be illuminated, and man's burden of toil may be made many times lighter. "Men throw up their hands," he says, "and say that I am attempting the impossible. I tell them that I have demonstrated it. They say it cannot be true, because if it were I would have the whole world at my feet. I reply that it is a simple proposition in mechanics, and engineers of standing and repute to whom the matter has been submitted have declared that the theory is correct, and the only obstacles to be overcome are those of mechanical construction of the apparatus. In these days no problem of mechanical constructions should trouble us long."

THE UNIVERSAL SOURCE OF ENERGIES.

"The universal source of energies" is a phrase which Mr. Place likes to play, and he likes to think that he has found it. Men have been for centuries trying to tap it, he says. "The power that is in the ocean and now goes to waste would move the wheels of all the factories of the world if it could be utilised The electricity in the air would light the universe. Since the days of Hero, who was the first to tackle heat and build a motor, aggressive men have for twenty centuries been seeking power." And now, at last, without violating any known law, the inventor tells us that we are within a few months of realising continuous power, "the prediction of the philosopher the dream of the engineer, the hope of the inventor from the time of Hero down."

TWIN DREAMS.

How nearly akin are the schemes of the London engineer and the New York inventor is seen in this statement of what the London engineer is working for "The generating companies," he has told us, "will control the use of their power and build cars specially fitted for utilising the energy; these in turn will be governed by the use of a mechanism analogous to that now so popular a medium for the regulation of the supply of gas—the penny-in-the-slot machine! I think also that the future development of this system will bring aerial navigation within the domain of practicability by dispensing with the dead weight of the source of supply." Are we on the eve of one of the most momentous industrial changes the world has ever seen?

KIPLING BY CABLE.

Mr. Kipling is never cheap in the commercial sense, but the "Times" paid very dearly for his poem last week. Had the poet or the editor been content to wait a week or two a least £50 might have been saved, Mr. Kipling, however, is such a sound commercial investment that a three-shilling-a-word rate was not a serious obstacle, and, as his poem contained 385 words, the cost of telegraphing it—unless the Post Office would treat a Kipling rhyme as news—would be £57 10s., not charging, as the Post Office probably did, for punctuation. Mr. Kipling would save money if he could come to an arrangement with the Post Office to accept his compound words as one; if he could have persuaded the operator that such words as fresh-turned, fiercely-guarded, and new yoked are really one, and not two, he would have saved at least a guinea in sending over The Settler.

A PARLIAMENT AND A POEM.

If the poem was telegraphed back as a precaution, as it probably was, the cost would be much greater, especially if there were any corrections to make, and the quotation at the head of it would bring the cost of the telegram to nearer a hundred than fifty pounds. It is not the first Kipling poem, however, which has been telegraphed at great expense. The Canadian Parliament once spent a shilling a word from the public exchequer on telegraphing Our Lady of the Snows. A member of the Dominion House of Commons had asserted that the poem was calculated to do Canada harm, and a debate was started on the subject, in the course of which the Government, to understand the poem thoroughly, asked for it to be telegraphed over from London.

THE BIBLE ON THE WIRES.

A much more extravagant telegraphic feat was that performed by the reporters of the New York Herald when King Edward, then Prince of Wales, went to Niagar, to see Blondin cross the Falls on the tight rope. The reporters cornered the wires by telegraphing unnecessary matter; but the Prince did not arrive, and every minute was costing them precious dollars. At last, afraid to go on spending, they wired for instructions, and the answer came back: Telegraph the Book of Genesis. But when Genesis was exhausted, the people were still waiting for the Prince to arrive, and, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. Gordon Bennett wired: Go on to Revelation. The arrival of the Prince made it unnecessary to go so far, but the best part of a thousand pounds was wasted in telegraphing the Bible from the Niagara to New York.

LORD RANDOLPH'S TELEGRAM.

The cabled copy of "Our Lady of the Snows" is not the only telegram which has played a part in a Parliamentary debate. Those members of our own House of Commons who remember the Parliamentary days of Lord Randolph Churchill will recall the great interest which Lord Randolph aroused one day in the summer of 1884 by quoting the language used by the French Prime Minister in the French Chamber an hour or two before. Mr. Gladstone had been explaining the understanding arrived at between England and France concerning Egypt, and as he spoke Lord Randolph appeared to be amusing himself by unwinding a thin coil of paper, which fell about his feet on the floor. When Mr. Gladstone sat down, Lord Randolph rose, with the end of the paper in his hand, and read out from what proved to be a telegraph "tape"—a summary of a speech just delivered by M. Jules Ferry, in which he admitted that the Dual Control died at the bombardment of Alexandria.

A TALE OF CREDULITY.

We have not to go far beyond our own courts of law to realise how credulous the world is, after all; but the story of "Pastor" Worthington, which has lately been exciting Australia, is startling enough to interest us at home. Mr. Fitchett, the author of "Deeds that Won the Empire," has made the case the text of a little sermon on our "age of scepticism. It is much more, he says, an "age of faith," more an age of faith than that which believed in Peter the Hermit and cherished hairs from the tail of his donkey as charms of priceless worth. "Pastor" Worthington came to Australia a fugitive from justice in the United States, where his crimes had made him many times "wanted." "Cleaning his slate" at the Antipodes, he determined to begin afresh, and he did so under the guise of religion.

A ROGUE IN THE PULPIT.

There have been pulpit sensations innumerable Not more than a few weeks ago a clergyman in this country bade his congregation a strange farewell and took his own life almost immediately afterwards. But it carries us back many years in England to find a parallel for "Pastor" Worthington, who gathered great crowds of believers round about him and preached to big congregation in Hobart and Melbourne. Then came a "call" to the Unitarian Church in Sydney, and one day all New South Wales was talking of the arrest of the Unitarian minister on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from a foolish woman in Melbourne. It was the end of Pastor Worthington's crusade. An amazing defence did not save him from the hands of the law, and the man who was the other day preaching from a pulpit is now languishing in a prison, doomed to work hard there for seven years to come.

Of the new King's Counsel, three hold important Recordership—namely, Mr. William A. Meek at York, Mr. F. H. Mellor at Preston, and Mr. Launcelot Sanderson at Wigan. Mr. Montague Shearman is well known as the author of a "History of Football," which covers a period of five centuries. He was at one time a prominent University athlete.

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With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

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"When a young man I had a weak throat and weak lungs. My friends feared some lung trouble, but

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greatly strengthened my throat, cleared up my voice, and took away the tendency for every cold to go to my lungs.

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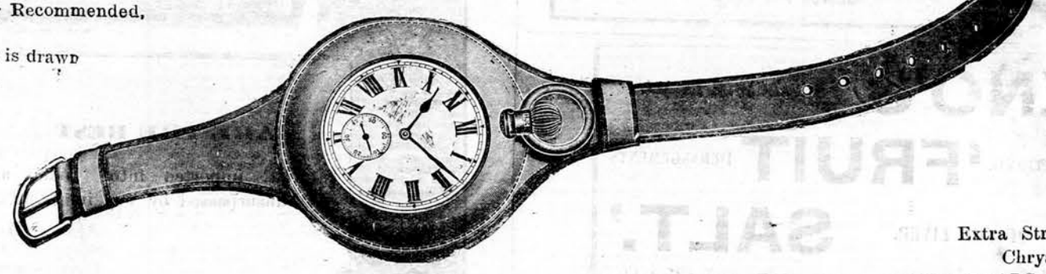

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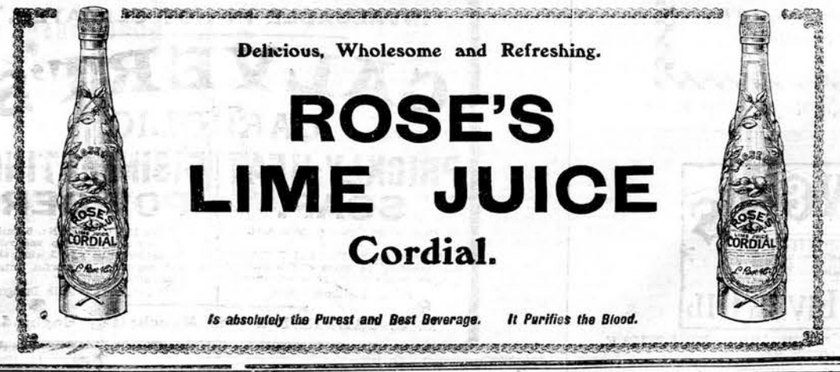

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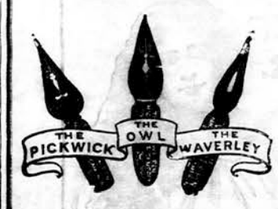

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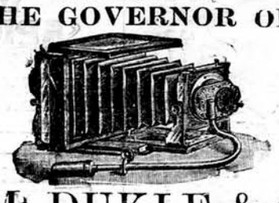

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